

1981

Golden Gate University School of Law Bulletin - 1981-1982

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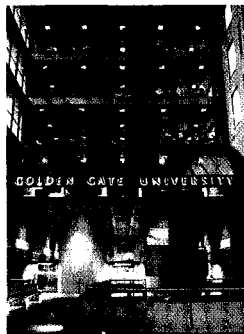
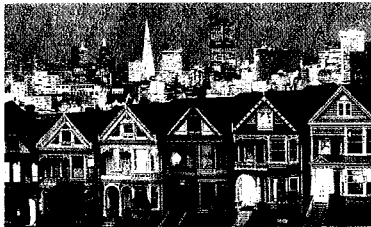
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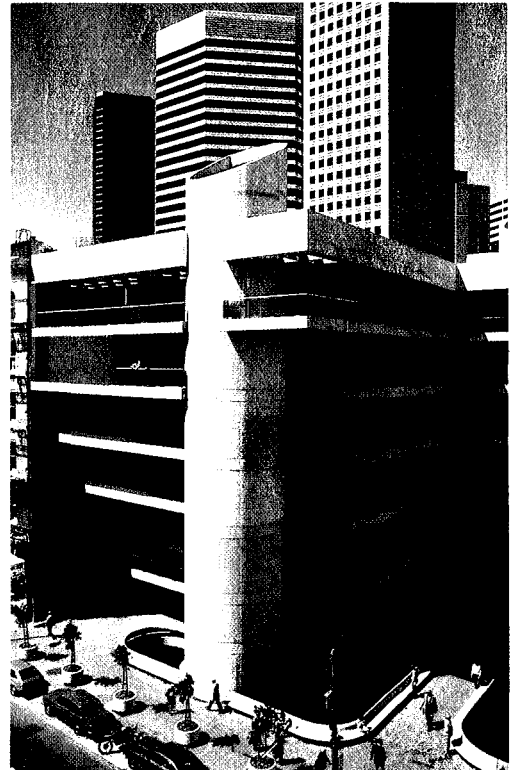
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School of Law 1981-82



Golden Gate
University
San Francisco

Golden Gate University Bulletin



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The University reserves the right to change regulations, curricula, courses, tuition, fees, and any other aspects of its programs as described in this Bulletin.

Golden Gate University

536 Mission Street
San Francisco
California 94105

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Committee of Bar Examiners,
State of California



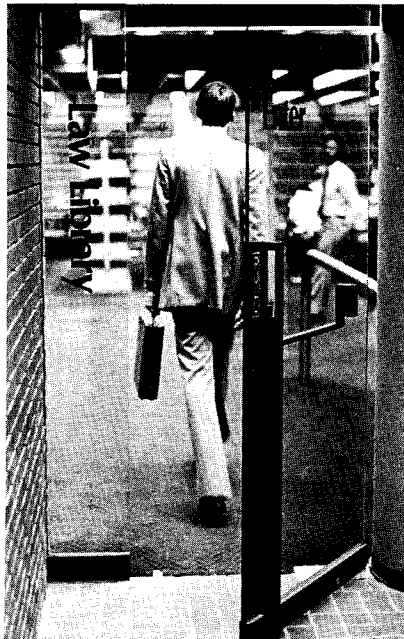
School of Law

1981-82

Introduction

No profession is broader than the law. Lawyers are scholars, lawmakers, practitioners, administrators, negotiators, and arbiters. They are knowledgeable not only in the letter of the law and the art of practice, but also in the underlying political and social policies which have helped shape the law, and in the issues they may encounter in future practice.

Golden Gate University School of Law has premised its curriculum on this multifaceted view of lawyers since its founding in 1901. It offers both a three-year, full-time program and a four-year, part-time program leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree. A master of laws in taxation (LL.M.) degree and joint degrees with the Schools of Finance, Accounting, Public Administration, and Taxation also are available.



Golden Gate University School of Law is approved by the American Bar Association and is accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State of California and by the Association of American Law Schools. The University is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

Golden Gate University School of Law has evolved into a singular institution for legal education. Among the qualities which set it apart from other law schools are:

- An accessible faculty, composed of members with backgrounds as legal practitioners and legal educators.
- A diverse and mature student body with an average age of 30 and consisting of more than fifty percent women and fifteen percent minorities.
- A spacious, architecturally acclaimed new building, strategically located in San Francisco's financial and commercial district, close to state and federal courts and other governmental agencies.
- A clinical emphasis which provides students with work experiences in real-world legal research and analysis.
- An emphasis on the public responsibility of lawyers to their communities and for the development of public policy and public law.
- A skills training orientation which prepares students for a broad spectrum of opportunities, both within and outside the legal profession—opportunities open to people with analytical skills and a disciplined approach to problem solving.
- An atmosphere in which students and their individuality (age, sex, sexual preference, work experience, family status, and prior training) are treated with respect.

The Program

Golden Gate University's urban San Francisco setting offers a number of advantages to students of the School of Law. Located in the heart of one of the world's most dynamic and cosmopolitan cities, the School has attracted to its faculty outstanding legal scholars and practitioners whose expertise covers every major area of the law.

Opportunities for real-world legal experience abound in this vital metropolitan center. The faculty and administration encourage law students to avail themselves of such opportunities to the fullest extent possible, and so to strengthen and enrich the learning experience. Golden Gate law students are thus uniquely well positioned to develop the broad-based legal background that is the mark of the well-rounded and effective practitioner.

The student seeking a more selective focus on one or more specialized areas of the law also benefits from the School's urban location. Faculty members are actively involved in many of the legal issues affecting business, government and private citizens in the San Francisco Bay Area, and ample opportunity exists for field experiences and other extracurricular activities related to some of these specific areas of legal specialization. By taking advantage of these self-directed activities in combination with formal classroom work, students can become solidly grounded in such substantive areas of the law as land use, housing and urban affairs; tax, corporate law, and business

The School of Law began as an exclusively evening program for working professionals — the first such program west of the Rockies. A day program was inaugurated in 1965.



planning; public interest and community service law; and immigration and refugee policy and practice. Faculty members are also available to work with individual students who wish to develop sets of course clusters in other special areas of the law.

Rounding out the law school curriculum are programs designed to develop proficiency in a broad range of lawyering skills. Analytical ability and clarity of expression are stressed in writing, research, and appellate advocacy courses. Clinics, internships and judicial externships are available to provide practical experience in the applications of the law. And special concentrations are offered for students planning to devote their legal careers primarily to the areas of litigation and advocacy or public interest law.

Substantive Areas of the Law

Land Use, Housing and Urban Affairs: Golden Gate University School of Law annually hosts a National Land Use Conference at which lawyers, public administrators, planners, developers, and interested citizens from throughout the nation explore the current critical topics in land use, housing, management, and conservation. At least four members of the faculty have extensive and respected backgrounds in these areas, and more than a dozen related courses are offered each year. Together, these faculty are responsible for many books in the area of real property, real

estate financing, landlord-tenant law, and urban planning. One is editor of the *California Real Property Reporter*. One is the author of most of the new rent control legislation in California.

Tax, Corporate Law, and

Business Planning: Golden Gate University offers master's and doctoral programs in taxation, business administration, and public administration. The Law School, in conjunction with these programs, offers combined degrees in M.B.A. (Tax) - J.D., M.S. (Tax) - J.D., M.B.A. (Finance) - J.D., M.B.A. (Accounting) - J.D., and M.P.A.-J.D. Candidates for joint degrees must be admitted to both programs. The Law School also offers an LL.M. program in Tax.

Faculty members in this area have published widely in such fields as tax law, corporate law, and securities law. These works are not only prepared for scholarly journals, but for the bench, bar, and community. Recently, a faculty member published a book to help persons represent themselves in bankruptcy proceedings. Another faculty member, a tax and urban investment specialist, has developed many specialized tax courses offered at few other law schools.

Public Interest and Community

Service Law: The Law School has a reputation as one of the leading public interest oriented law schools in the nation. It offers more than twenty courses and seminars to prepare students for careers in public interest or community practice and policy making.



The Law School conducts two 15-week semesters and a summer term of 10 weeks each year.

Many of the School's full-time faculty members practiced in public interest or community law prior to joining Golden Gate; many are still involved in such work on a *pro bono* basis. The Law School works cooperatively on many projects with bar associations, the California Public Interest Bar, and community organizations, and publishes the annual *Women's Law Forum*, one of only two law reviews in the nation devoted exclusively to the legal concerns of women.

Center on Immigration and Refugee Policy and Practice:

The first of its kind in the nation, the Center offers a three-part program: (1) The Immigration Law and Deportation Defense Clinic provides law students with the opportunity to represent clients in a variety of legal matters involving immigration law and alien rights. (2) The Center trains current members of the bar, through seminars and published materials, to become immigration practitioners. (3) The Center undertakes research, litigative work and legislative work to bring about needed changes and reforms in the laws and policies affecting the millions of immigrants and aliens living in the United States. The Center's director serves on the Staff Advisory Group of the Federal Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Other members of the faculty participate in the clinical and policy development aspects of the Center.

Lawyering Skills

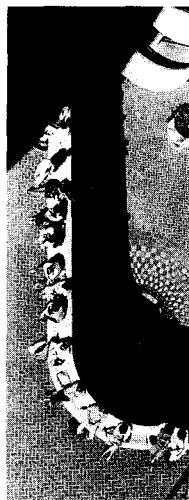
Golden Gate's curriculum accommodates both the student who wishes to sample practical experience, either in the classroom or in the field, and the student who has a serious interest in pursuing a litigation career. The exposure begins with a comprehensive course in Legal Research, Legal Writing, and Appellate Advocacy during the first year. In the second year, students can mix offerings from four basic program areas: Litigation and Advocacy courses, Clinical Programs, Judicial Externships, and the Public Interest Law Program.

Litigation and Advocacy

Programs: These simulation courses focus on the strategy and tactics of litigation and other lawyering skills. Courses enable students to analyze the principles that make for successful pre-trial activity, courtroom argument, and examination of witnesses. Students can supplement the classroom exercises by undertaking the trial of a full case—either civil or criminal—starting from the initial client interview, proceeding through the full development of the case, and culminating in a one-day jury trial.

In addition to the basic litigation courses, there are skills classes in Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiation; Legal Drafting; Legislative Process; and advanced litigation courses such as Family Law Litigation, International Litigation, and Psychology of the Jury Trials. Students also participate in the

Golden Gate University is the third largest of California's independent, accredited colleges and universities.



National Client Counseling Competition and the Mock Trial Competition.

Appellate advocacy—the preparation of appellate briefs and argument before appellate courts—also receives substantial attention in the Golden Gate curriculum. An advanced course in Appellate Advocacy offers training in the special techniques that characterize successful appellate court work. Students also are able to participate in various programs such as the National Moot Court Competition and the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

Clinical Programs: Golden Gate offers a variety of clinical experiences in legal agencies and law offices and in an in-house program.

Clinical Fieldwork: Through the clinical fieldwork program students receive credit for supervised work in legal agencies and law offices and gain legal experience in the specialty areas of particular interest to them. During the past two years students have worked in over fifty different placements, including state and federal government agencies, legal services and poverty law offices, and offices specializing in commercial and tax, civil rights, consumer and environmental protection, criminal, family, real estate and urban development, and general practice law.

Legal Externships: A limited number of semester-away placements are available enabling students to work full-time (40–60 hours per week) in a government agency or law office. Employers

carefully plan each extern's semester to ensure systematic exposure to the widest possible range of lawyering skills.

During the past two years, students have been placed in externships with federal agencies, including the United States Attorney's Office, the Federal Public Defender, and the National Labor Relations Board; Congressmen's offices; state agencies, including the California Attorney General's Office, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing; legal services offices, including the National Center for Youth Law, the National Employment Law Center, and law reform, health law, and housing law impact projects of legal services programs; public interest law firms, including Equal Rights Advocates and Public Advocates; certain district attorney and public defender offices; and carefully selected private law firms.

Western Center for Constitutional Rights: Established in 1976, this constitutional litigation clinic has developed a statewide reputation for innovative and successful work on cases involving issues of civil rights and civil liberties. Students work in-house directly under the supervision of faculty involved in the litigation. They conduct investigations, prepare pleadings, briefs and other documents, prepare witnesses for trial, and work with the faculty member in trying the case. The Center has been asked by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to represent indigents in civil rights appeals which students may be permitted to argue.



Student attrition at the School of Law is minimal. In the last three years, over 90 percent of all matriculating students graduated with their class.

Emphasis of the Center in recent years has been on the rights of the institutionalized, particularly prisoners and the mentally ill.

Immigration Law and Deportation Defense Clinic: Funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education, the Clinic is one of the primary components of the new Center on Immigration and Refugee Policy and Practice. The clinic offices are located one block from campus. Students represent actual clients in deportation, visa, and naturalization matters, under the close supervision of two full-time faculty members. Classroom work includes lectures and case simulations presented by faculty members, private immigration practitioners, judges, and Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel. A limited number of students may undertake an additional semester of advanced work at the clinic after successfully completing the initial program.

Labor Law Clinic: Students desiring practical experience in labor law may participate in a clinic which places them in private labor law firms, federal and state agencies, and community groups working on such labor issues as occupational safety and health. Clinic work entails ten hours a week supplemented by a class which focuses on such topics as private labor law practice, collective bargaining, and union organizing.

Judicial Externships: Similar in structure to the Legal Externship program, judicial externships enable qualified students to clerk for a judge, either part-time or full-time, during law school.

Externs may choose court assignments from among the California Supreme Court, California Court of Appeals, United States District Courts, United States Court of Appeals, Alaska Supreme Court, Nevada Supreme Court, and California trial courts.

Public Interest Law Program:

Working in cooperation with three other San Francisco area law schools, the Law School offers a Public Interest Law Program which includes courses, clinic experiences, and a community involvement component to prepare students for practice in the area of public interest law. Students who complete the requirements are designated Public Interest Law Scholars upon graduation.

A student in the Public Interest Law Program must take 15 units of approved elective courses, including a three-unit Public Interest Seminar. Each student must complete 75 hours of work with the Public Interest Clearinghouse, assigned to research specific public interest topics and to report on them in the Clearinghouse newsletter. Each also must complete a minimum 150 hour Public Interest Practicum, which provides an intensive experience in various types of public interest practice not generally accessible through traditional clinical programs.

Degree Requirements

The Law School offers both full-time and part-time programs leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree. The full-time program involves three

Golden Gate University has a combined day and evening enrollment of more than 10,000 students.

years of study; the part-time program consists of a four-year curriculum. The requirements for the J.D. degree are:

Six semesters in residence as a student in the full-time division carrying not less than 10 units each semester; *or* eight semesters in residence as a part-time student carrying not less than 8 units each semester.

Completion of 84 units of study in accordance with the prescribed curriculum.

A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or higher in all graded courses.

A passing grade in all Bar and required courses attempted. (All Incompletes must be resolved before graduation.)

Full-time Division

Full-time students must complete the following courses during their first year:

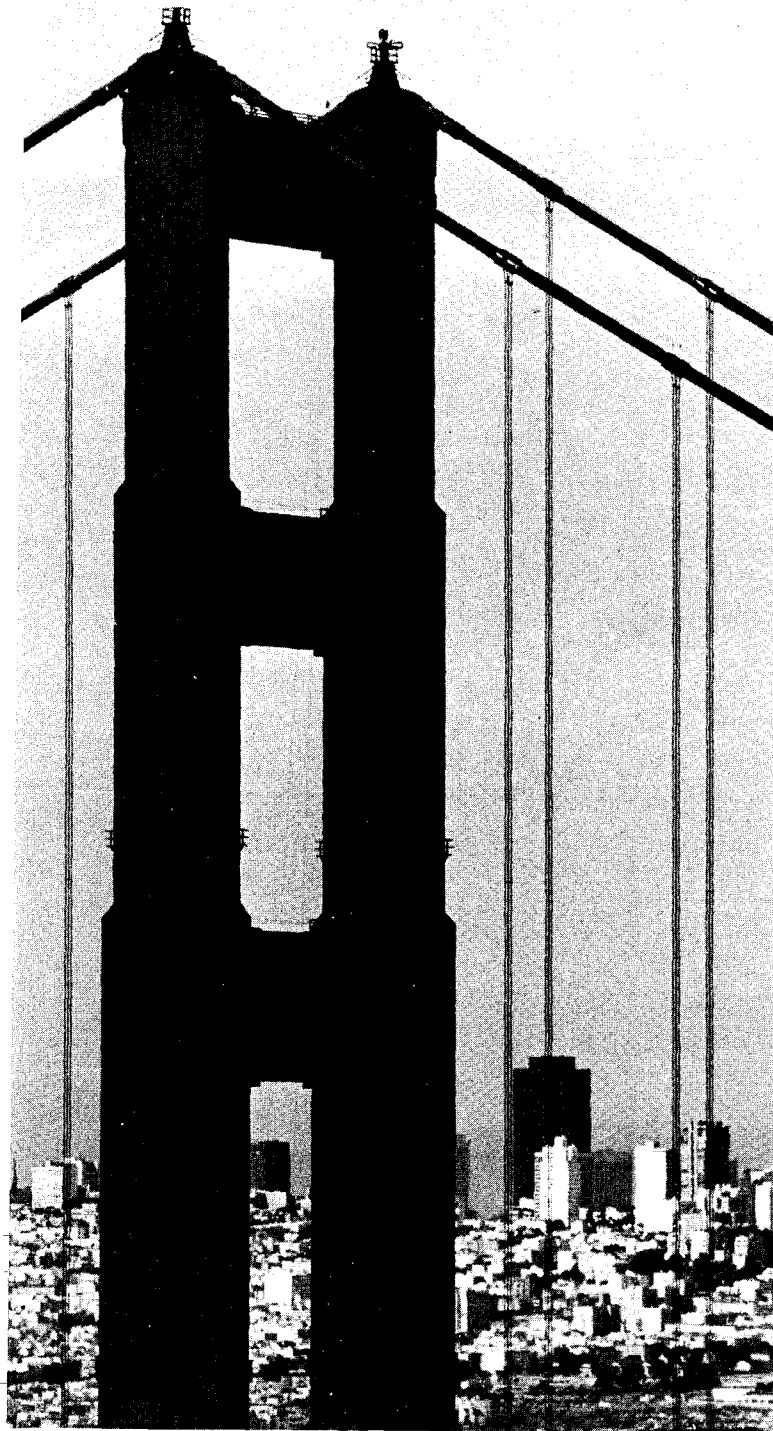
Fall Semester (16 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Criminal Law and Procedure (3)
Property (3)
Torts (2)
Writing and Research (2)

Spring Semester (16 units)

Civil Procedure (2)
Contracts (3)
Criminal Law and Procedure (3)
Property (3)
Torts (3)
Writing and Research (2)

In subsequent semesters, full-time students may follow programs of their own choosing, provided they complete the following additional courses



required for graduation: Constitutional Law (6), Corporations (4), Evidence (4), and Professional Responsibility (1).

Part-time Division

Part-time students must complete the following courses during their first year:

Fall Semester (10 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Torts (2)
Writing and Research (2)

Spring Semester (10 units)

Civil Procedure (2)
Contracts (3)
Torts (3)
Writing and Research (2)

In their second year, part-time students must complete Property (6) and Criminal Law and Procedure (6). Prior to graduation they must also complete Constitutional Law (6), Corporations (4), Evidence (4) and Professional Responsibility (1).

All Students—An Upper Division Writing Requirement has been instituted for all students graduating in 1983 and after. Law Review, Appellate Advocacy, Legal Drafting, Selected Legal Problems, and seminars requiring a significant written work will fulfill this requirement.

Summer Session

A 7½ to 10-week session, open to Golden Gate law students and to students of all ABA-approved law schools, is offered each summer. Most classes are scheduled for the evening, and only semester-long courses are included in the summer curriculum.

Calendar

Fall Semester, 1981–1982*

Registration—New Students	August 17, 18
Registration—Graduating Students	August 19
Registration—Continuing Students	August 20
Instruction Begins—All Students	August 20
Late Registration Fee	August 31
Last Day to Register and Add Classes	September 4
Mid-Semester Recess	October 12–18
Thanksgiving Recess	November 26–29
Fall Classes End	December 7
Study and Examination Period	December 8–23
Examinations Begin	December 10
Christmas Recess	December 24 – January 3

Spring Semester 1982*

Instruction Begins	January 4
Spring Registration	January 4–8
Late Registration Fee	January 11
Last Day to Register and Add Classes	January 15
Spring Vacation	February 15–February 19
Instruction Resumes	February 22
Classes End	April 17
Study and Examination Period	April 18–May 8
Commencement	May 29

Holidays

The School of Law and Law Library will be closed on the following holidays:

Independence Day, 1981	July 3
Labor Day	September 7
Thanksgiving	November 26–29 **
Christmas	December 25 **
New Year	January 1 **
Washington's Birthday	February 15
Memorial Day	May 31

* These dates do not apply to the Master of Laws program; see the section on "LL.M. Program in Taxation."

** Law Library hours, and hours that the building is open during the holiday period, will be posted.

Course Descriptions

Each year the School of Law offers approximately 75 to 80 required and elective courses. While specific courses and course content change from year to year, the following list of courses offered in 1980-81 is representative of the School's curriculum.

In parentheses following each course title are a letter and a numeral. The letter indicates whether the course is a required, elective or bar course, and the numeral denotes the unit value. An asterisk following the parentheses signifies a year-long course. Required courses must be taken by all students and cover most of the subject matter tested on the California bar exam; bar courses are not required but do cover additional subjects tested on the bar exam; and elective courses offer an opportunity to gain exposure to a broad range of legal issues and areas of specialization.

Required Courses

Civil Procedure (R4)*

Survey of personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction of both state and federal courts, venue, judgments, enforcement of judgments, elements of pleading, functions of court and jury, verdicts, post-judgment motions, joinder of parties and causes of action, discovery, and appeal. Major focus is on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Constitutional Law (R6)*

Examination of the American constitutional system with emphasis on judicial review, powers and responsibilities of the three branches of federal government, distribution of power between federal and state governments, and safeguards to individual freedom.

Contracts (R6)*

Basic contract law, including contract formation and legal devices designed to police the bargaining process. Also covers problems of performance, excuses from performance, breach of contract, remedies, third party beneficiary contracts, and assignments and delegation of contract rights and duties.

Corporations (R4)*

Introduction to the formation, financing, structure, control and management of the corporation; the distinction between closely held and publicly held corporations; the effect of provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Criminal Laws and Procedure I (R6)*

1st semester: Substantive criminal law, including the history, rationale and content of the rules of conduct it establishes. 2nd semester: Criminal procedure, including the constitutional rights of defendants when dealing with police and during trial. (Two 3-unit courses required in the first year.)

Evidence (R4)

Survey of the principles of law and rules governing the admissibility of proof at civil or criminal trials, including direct and cross-examination of witnesses, impeachment of credibility, expert testimony, hearsay, privileged communication, and documentary proof.

Professional Responsibility (R1)

Examination of the responsibility of the attorney to the client, to the profession, and to society, as well as the structure and operation of the U.S. legal profession. (Not open to students who have taken the 2-unit Professional Responsibility course.)

Professional Responsibility: The Interrelationship of Personal and Professional Identity (R2)

Ethical principles as conceived in terms of the individual and his/her relationships both to the profession and to society. Uses both cognitive and experiential techniques to examine personal implications of the professional identity and the professional implications of the personal identity. (Not open to students who have taken the 1-unit Professional Responsibility course.)

Property (R6)*

Public and private issues concerning land, including how interests in it can be acquired, fragmented, transferred, and protected. Analysis of interactions between landlords and tenants, neighbors, owners and trespassers, co-owners, buyers and sellers, and others. Also covers the frequent conflicts, most evident in the land use field, which arise between private property rights and the public interest.

Torts (R5)*

Exploration of the legal process involved when an injured person seeks compensation for harm caused by another, including intentional harms, negligence, and torts of strict liability. Emphasizes the technical procedures employed to resolve

such civil controversies and scrutinizes current rules in terms of their ethical, economic, and political implications.

Writing and Research (R4)*

1st semester: Develops skills and techniques in primary and secondary authorities, particularly in California materials; expository writing. 2nd semester: Federal materials; persuasive writing. Concludes with preparation of an appellate brief and oral argument before a panel of alumni and faculty judges. Conducted by upperclass students under faculty supervision. (Two 2-unit courses required in the first year.)

Bar Courses

Commercial Transactions (B4)

In-depth analysis of the Uniform Commercial Code with major emphasis on statutory construction. Includes sales, commercial paper, and secured transactions. (Not open to students who have taken the 3-unit Commercial Transactions course.)

Commercial Transactions (B3)

In-depth analysis of the Uniform Commercial Code using a comprehensive set of problems requiring analysis, interpretation, and application of provisions of the Code. Includes sales, commercial paper, and secured transactions. (Not open to students who have taken the 4-unit Commercial Transactions course.)

Community Property (B2)

The law of California marital property, including separate property. Includes general principles of classifying marital property, management and control of community property, division of the community property on dissolution or death, and the property right of putative or meretricious spouses.

Remedies (B3)

Survey of the legal and equitable remedies available to litigants based on their substantive rights. Emphasizes type and extent of damages awarded in different legal settings. Covers specific performance, injunctive relief, and the restitutionary remedies.

Wills and Trusts (B4)

Exploration of law of intestate succession and wills; the nature, creation and termination of trusts; future interest, powers of appointment and perpetuities; problems of construction, administration of trusts and decedents' estates.

Elective Courses

Most elective courses are offered every year; some are offered alternately in the day and evening divisions; others, at irregular intervals. Course lists showing the frequency with which each course is offered are available from the Dean's Office.

Accounting for Lawyers (E2)

Introduction to the vocabulary and basic concepts of accountancy providing the foundation for judgment in handling accounting/legal policy problems. (Not open to students who have taken an accounting course.)

Administrative Law (E3)

The organization, authority, and procedures of administrative agencies in rule-making and adjudication; judicial review of administrative rulings and decisions.

Admiralty (E2)

The basic rules and principles of modern maritime law including admiralty jurisdiction and procedure, maritime torts to person and property, maritime liens, contracts and financing, vessel limitation of liability, and general average.

Agricultural Labor Relations

See Labor Law II

Agriculture Law (E2)

Legal problems relating to farm business transactions (e.g., cooperatives, marketing contracts, farm leases, and taxation). Minimal focus on farm labor issues which are more fully covered in Agricultural Labor Relations.

Anti-Trust

See Trade Regulation I (E3)

Appellate Advocacy (E3)

Students work with transcripts and actual pending cases to develop the written and oral skills required to advocate an appellate case. Involves substantial written work and both individual and group critiques of that work. (Not open to students concurrently taking Mock Trial or Civil or Criminal Trial Practice.)

Arbitration (E1)

Survey of commercial arbitration, uninsured motorist arbitration, and judicial arbitration under California legislature.

Children and the Law (E3)

Investigation of how the law allocates power and responsibility for children in our society focusing on the central question—who decides what is in the child's best interest. Covers issues of child, family, and state; the child's economic relationship with the family; parental right to discipline; child custody, foster care, adoption; and state enforced limitations on the liberty of minors.

Choice of Law (E3)

Basic approaches to choice of law, with emphasis on governmental interest analysis as developed by the California Supreme Court, including choice between federal and state law. Provides a basis for resolving questions of whether new law should be applied retroactively. (Course represents first two-thirds of 3-unit Conflict of Laws course. Students who wish fuller coverage of conflict of laws should take the full 3-unit course.)

Civil Litigation

See Litigation Program (E)

Clinical Legal Studies (E)

Includes judicial and legal externships; clinical fieldwork; constitutional law clinic; labor law clinic; and immigration clinic. Students may earn up to 6 units in clinical fieldwork and up to 13 credits for an externship during their law school career. Policies and procedures for qualifying and registering for clinics and externships are available from the Registrar. All judicial externships, as well as any externship in Alaska, are handled by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. For all other externships and clinic placements, students should consult the Director of Clinical Programs.

Constitutional Law Clinic (Western Center for Constitutional Rights) (3 per semester): An in-house clinic in which students work directly on trials and appeals of a civil rights/civil liberties nature in both civil and criminal areas. Units are counted against General Legal Clinic credits.

Clinical Fieldwork (1-4 per semester): Fieldwork placement program in which law students, who have completed the equivalent of one year's full-time legal studies, are eligible to work under an attorney's supervision in various legal agencies and private law offices. Students may obtain credit for work-study and other paying positions as well as volunteer positions, provided that other clinic requirements are met. Credit is granted on the basis of one unit per 70 hours of employment per semester.

Externships (up to 13 per semester): A limited number of judicial or legal externships are available including clerkships in municipal, superior,

and state appellate courts. Three or more externships at the U.S. Attorney's Office are available to students who have completed three semesters or more of law school. A current list of positions is available in the Clinic Office. Externships require students to work 40 hours per week directly for a judge or in a carefully selected and supervised law office or public agency. Part-time externships are available only in certain judicial placements. Arrangements are made on an individual basis through the Dean's Office. Students enrolled in externships may not take additional courses except with the approval of their externship employers and the Director of Clinical Programs. Students on academic probation are not eligible for externships.

Immigration Law and Deportation Defense Clinic (3 per semester): Student interns work in the clinic run by the Law School, representing clients in deportation, visa, and naturalization matters. Classroom lectures and case simulations presented by faculty members, private immigration practitioners, judges, and Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel supplement the field experience.

Labor Law Clinic (2 per semester): A clinic in which students are placed with private labor law firms, federal and state agencies, and community groups working on labor issues such as occupational safety and health. Students work for ten hours per week at these placements and attend a classroom component which concentrates on various practical aspects of work in the labor field, such as private labor law practice, collective bargaining, and union organizing. Prerequisite: Labor Law

Close Corporations (E3)

Survey of the problems unique to the incorporation of businesses involving a small number of shareholders, close corporation statutes, tax considerations, restrictions on transfers of shares, shareholder agreements, incorporated partnerships, etc. Second half of the semester is devoted to problem-solving sessions.

Comparative Law (E2)

Introduction to diverse legal systems intended to deepen students' theoretical and practical understanding of law. Focus is either on systems of law in Europe or those in Asia; specific course content is listed in catalog supplement prior to each semester.

Computers and the Law (E2)

Overview of technical and legal issues confronting the computer industry. Covers drafting agreements, applicable remedies and warranties, liabilities for computer errors, taxation, anti-trust,

communications and contracting with the federal government, protection of proprietary interests in hardware and software, computer crime, utilization of computers in legal proceedings, computers and privacy, and computers and banking.

Conflict of Laws (E3)

Study of the problems which arise when a lawsuit is filed in one state concerning people or events in other states. Problems include whether the court has jurisdiction, whether the law of one state or another state or federal law applies, and whether the resulting decision will be enforced in other states. (See Choice of Law.)

Constitutional Law Seminar (E2)

Exploration of advanced, current issues of constitutional law, particularly in the areas of due process, equal protection, and freedom of speech. Demands significant student participation and each student is required to produce a high-quality seminar paper on an approved topic. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Construction Law (E2)

Study of the legal aspects of architecture, engineering, and construction processes with a focus on legal problems arising out of construction agreements and remedies for contract breach; mechanics' liens; and architect, engineer, contractor, and subcontractor liabilities.

Consumer Protection (E2)

Overview of federal consumer protection with particular emphasis on the Federal Trade Commission and a study of consumer rights and remedies.

Copyright Law (E2)

Analysis of the new Copyright Act and comparative analysis of both the old and the new acts. Further analysis given to the existing problems of the two acts, including interpretation of the new law with respect to those portions of the old law that are still in effect.

Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiating

See Litigation Program (E)

Criminal Litigation

See Litigation Program (E)

Criminal Procedure II (E3)

Survey of those procedural issues not covered in Criminal Laws and Procedure I. Topics covered include discovery, informant disclosure, venue and interstate rendition, speedy trials and continuances, jury voir dire and challenges, composition of petit and grand juries, publicity, joinder and severance, trial advocacy and ethics, witnesses, the accused as a witness, jury instructions

and deliberations, verdicts, sentencing, habeas corpus and coram nobis, and parole and probation revocation. Prerequisite: Evidence.

Economics and the Law (E2)

Introduction to techniques of economic analysis and uses of economic analysis to solve legal problems.

Education Law (E2)

Overview of education law and process of representing a local administrative agency. Discussion topics focus on the student's clinical participation in ongoing legal matters affecting the school districts. Work includes rendering legal advice to school administrators; drafting policies, regulations, contracts, etc.; and representing the school district in judicial proceedings, arbitration, and other administrative hearings.

Employment Discrimination and the Law (E3)

A study of the major constitutional and statutory bases for legal challenges to employment discrimination based on sex, race, national origin, religion, and age. Focus on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967—how to use and defend against them creatively and successfully for the client.

Entertainment Law (E2)

Overview of various contractual relationships encountered by recording and performing artists, e.g., artist-recording company agreements, composer-publisher agreements, and California's Artists' Managers Act. Covers negotiating strategies and techniques, music publishing and licensing arrangements, merchandising rights, and domestic and foreign royalty protection. Prerequisite: Copyright Law (may be taken concurrently).

Environmental Law (E2)

Exploration of the legal processes involved with environmental litigation. Includes water, air, noise, solid waste, and radiation pollution. Special emphasis on the procedural problems confronting the practitioner.

Estate Planning (E4)

Study of the federal estate and gift tax as it relates to both inter vivos and testamentary transfers of wealth within the family unit. Emphasis on planning principles designed to achieve maximum conservation of the estate through minimization of gift, income, and death tax liability. Includes advanced study of trusts, powers of appointment, and the rule against perpetuities. Prerequisites: Taxation IA, B, or C; Wills and Trusts is recommended.

Estate Planning Seminar (E2)

An advanced course in planning family holdings and disposition by gift, will or trust with emphasis on income, gift and estate taxes. Prerequisite: satisfactory completion of a law school course in Estate Planning or Estate and Gift Taxation.

Externships

See Clinical Legal Studies (E)

Family Law (E3)

Analysis of public and private regulation of the formation, maintenance and dissolution of the de facto and de jure family unit, including the respective custody, support, and property rights and obligations between mates and between parents and children.

Family Law Litigation (E3)

An advanced course which will enable the student to represent clients on all issues regularly arising in domestic relations litigation immediately upon being admitted to practice. It is recommended that the course on Community Property have been completed. Prerequisite is Family Law.

Federal Civil Rights Litigation (E2)

Examination of the Federal Civil Rights Acts. The law of class actions, jurisdiction, state action mootness, exhaustion, abstention, proper parties, and immunities. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law; Federal Jurisdiction desirable.

Federal Jurisdiction (E3)

Study of jurisdiction of the federal courts, including habeas corpus, three-judge courts, suits brought by and against the federal government, governmental immunity, and proposals for change in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Housing and Community Development Law (E3)

Selected issues in housing and community development law. Examination of federal, state, and local government responses to the shelter needs of low and moderate income persons and families, including the elderly and handicapped.

Immigration Law (E3)

Introduction to immigration and naturalization law and procedure. Traces major legislative history and immigration policy and covers immigration and naturalization statutes, regulations, and major administrative and court decisions.

Immigration Law Clinic

See Clinical Legal Studies (E)

Indian Law (E2)

Study of statutes and case law affecting American Indians and other Native Americans. Primary emphasis is placed on the unique legal status of American Indians and how that status is inter-related to cultural and political autonomy.

Individual Human Rights (Homosexuals and the Law) (E2)

Examination of historical, social, and psychological views based on sexual orientation; discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, immigration and naturalization, and the armed forces; criminal defense and family law in relation to homosexuals; sexual freedom and the Constitution.

Insurance Law (E2)

Historical overview of insurance contracts including the development of the American governmental regulatory climate; negotiating, making, administering, and interpreting insurance contracts; examples of common and/or statutory policy provisions; and recent California judicial interpretations of contract provisions.

International Business Transaction Law (E2)

Introduction to the principles and practice of international business transaction and foreign trade law. Analysis of the lawyer's role in and practical methods for the organization, structuring and operation of a transnational enterprise; optimizing exposure under domestic and foreign tax, trade regulation, and technology transfer regimes. Legal resources and research techniques are explored through contemporary case studies in the European economic community, non-market economies, lesser developing countries, and the Far East. Prerequisite: International Law or a full year's experience in import-export, international banking, or corporate foreign operations.

International Law (E3)

Examination of the sources and operation of international law, with emphasis on current international legal problems. Legal settings of the nation-state system, international organizations and tribunals, the use of force, foreign affairs powers of the U.S. government, law of the sea, regulation of international economic activity (including problems of foreign investment and expropriation), and individual rights under international law.

International Litigation (E2)

Litigation involving foreign governments and businesses. Examination of special problems in civil procedure, evidence, conflicts of law and trial strategy which do not arise in litigation involving domestic parties.

International Tax Planning (E3)

A study of the U.S. law regarding international taxation: the taxation of foreign source income and foreign persons with domestic source income. Special attention will be given to problems concerning international jurisdiction to tax, tax treaties, tax credits, tax havens, tax incentives, and tax planning. Prerequisites: Tax I and Corporate Income Taxation.

Judicial Arbitration (E1)

The fundamentals of judicial arbitration, including an analysis of the governing statute and rules, and of the clinical application thereof, focusing on the arbitration hearing; history of judicial arbitration; commencing arbitration, selecting arbitrator, exchanging documents; discussion of pre-hearing, including settlement, discovery, document exchange, preparation of summary sheets; students participate in the various stages of a mock arbitration case in front of an arbitrator.

Jurisprudence (E2)

The philosophy of laws, or the science which treats the principles of positive law and legal relations.

Juvenile Law (E2)

Study of the lawyer's role in the juvenile justice system; serving the best interest of the child and society; constitutional statutory and moral jurisdiction over juveniles; detention; temporary and permanent removal of the juvenile from parental custody and control; non-parental placements; incarceration.

Labor Law I (E3)

Study of the law relating to union organization, collective bargaining, administration of the collective bargaining agreement, and union obligations to individual union members.

Labor Law II (E3)

Study of the developing law of public sector labor relations—general principles and the California statutory framework. Selected problems involving other employees excluded under the NLRA, especially agricultural workers. Prerequisite: Labor Law I.

Labor Law Clinic

See Clinical Legal Studies (E)

Land Development (E2)

Seminar on the land development process in California, including the Redevelopment Act, Housing Finance Act, Environmental Quality Act, Coast Act, eminent domain and inverse condemnation, subdivisions, condominiums, and purchase, leasing, and financing of real estate. Prerequisite: Property.

Land Use Regulation (E3)

Study of land use including history of zoning, authority to zone, zoning planning, exclusionary land use, urban renewal, and other public land use controls.

Law and the Disabled (E2)

Study of architectural, communication, and attitudinal barriers that have traditionally excluded handicapped people in our society; politics of the disabled; employment discrimination; education for handicapped children; accessibility to services, programs, and benefits.

Law of the Elderly (E3)

Seminar analyzing age discrimination; income maintenance and benefit entitlement (Social Security, SSI, veterans' benefits, pension rights, tax considerations); health needs (including Medicare, Medi-Cal, nursing homes); structuring of home living arrangements; conservatorships, guardianships, and involuntary commitment proceedings; the right to die; basic estate planning.

Law and the Visual Arts (E2)

Examination of the legal problems confronted by artists, art collectors, dealers and galleries, and museums. Considers customs and international problems, political and sexual censorship, property rights including copyright, the relationship between the artists and the dealer, taxes and tax planning, and questions involving authenticity, insurance, and government assistance to the arts.

Law of the Sea Seminar (E2)

Seminar on legal problems encountered in government and private practice regarding the rights of coastal states over territorial waters and strategic straits, establishment of exclusive national economic zones and fisheries, activities on the high seas, efforts to control marine pollution, and exploitation of the mineral resources of the international seabed. Particular attention given to United Nations efforts toward a comprehensive treaty for international regulation of oceans use.

Law Review (E1-2)

Program available to a limited number of students selected by the Board of Editors, enabling them to participate in an intensive study of a particular legal problem to be published as an article in the *Golden Gate University Law Review*.

Legal Drafting (E2)

Advanced legal writing workshop stressing the techniques of good legal writing. One short paper or document such as a memorandum, agreement or opinion letter will be required each week. Some non-legal documents such as short articles on law-related subjects also covered.

Legislation (E2)

Study of the legislative process on the state and federal levels, including conception and drafting of legislation, roles and significance of committees, legislative debate and lobbying activity, and executive administration and judicial interpretation of statutes.

Litigation Program (E)

Civil Litigation (E3): First part of a two-semester course; the second semester is Civil Litigation Trial Practice. Involves the performance of exercises encompassing all of the skills involved in a civil trial, including direct and cross examination of lay and expert witnesses, the introduction of documentary evidence, the impeachment of witnesses, and the presentation of opening statement and summations. Prerequisite: Satisfactory completion of all first year courses and Evidence.

Civil Litigation Trial Practice (E2): Second part of a two-semester course; first semester is Civil Litigation. Opportunity for students to apply the trial skills gained in the previous semester to a simulated trial in which they engage before a real-life judge after full pre-trial and trial preparation. Proceeding from a given fact situation, students prepare, serve, and file their pleadings and other papers, engage in discovery (including depositions), argue appropriate motions (including motions to compel discovery), prepare proposed pre-trial orders and instructions, and participate in pre-trial conferences. The simulated trials are conducted as jury trials and duplicate an actual trial as much as possible. Prerequisite: Civil Litigation.

Criminal Litigation (E3): First part of a two-semester course; second semester is Criminal Litigation Trial Practice. Examination of the tactics and techniques of conducting a criminal trial, starting with the opening statement, direct and cross examination of witnesses, and closing arguments. Emphasis on students actually "doing" the various aspects of the trial in small group situations. Lectures, demonstrations and videotaped feedback used. Does not cover substantive criminal law as students are presumed to know basic concepts taught in Criminal Law and Procedure. Prerequisite: Successful completion of all first year courses, Criminal Law, and Evidence.

Criminal Litigation Trial Practice (E2): Second part of a two-semester course; first semester is Criminal Litigation. Students are organized into prosecution teams or defense "law firms." A mock crime is staged, the crime is reported, the suspect is arrested, the police file a criminal complaint. Prosecution teams are assigned to the case and

defense lawyers are appointed to represent the defendant. Arraignment, bail proceedings, discovery hearings, and a preliminary hearing follow. Motions to suppress evidence and other pre-trial matters are litigated. Course concludes with an all-day trial. Many of the proceedings are held in the courtrooms of San Francisco City Hall. Local lawyers and judges frequently preside over the various phases of the case and the final trial. Prerequisite: Criminal Litigation.

Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiating (E1): Nine-week course covering the basic lawyering skills needed to develop competent techniques for interviewing clients and witnesses, counseling clients, and negotiating with opposing parties. Emphasis on actual performance of simulations involving interviewing and counseling. Videotape and discussion are used. Required of all students enrolled in either Civil or Criminal Litigation at professor's option.

Family Law Litigation: See Alphabetical Listing of elective courses.

International Litigation: See Alphabetical Listing of elective courses.

Tax Litigation: See Alphabetical Listing of elective courses.

Local Government (E3)

Study of the powers and decision-making process of various local entities and the interrelationship of such governmental units. Includes municipal finance, one person/one vote, conflict of interest, and municipal home rule.

Mass Media Law (E3)

Introduction to the business aspects of mass media and the mechanisms of governmental regulation, including licensing and content control. Provides in-depth inquiry into how the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and privacy are affected, both by the nature of the mass media industry and by governmental regulation. Does not duplicate materials taught in Torts and Constitutional Law. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Mock Trial (E1-2)

Students participate in preparing for trial and trying a case invented by the National Mock Trial Committee. Several students actually try the case in a national competition. Students may earn 1 unit a semester for a maximum of two semesters.

Modern Landlord-Tenant Law (E2)

Housing problems of residential tenants, eviction procedures, the implied warranty of habitability, retaliatory eviction, public housing, and government-subsidized housing.

Narcotics Law (E2)

Drug cases in the criminal justice system analyzed in terms of the special social and criminal issues they raise.

OSHA/Workers' Compensation (E3)

Covers the basic aspects of the Workers' Compensation system for handling claims of workers injured in the course of their employment; legal requirements for a safe working environment as set by the federal and California Occupational Safety and Health acts.

Partnership Planning (E3)**Patent Law (E2)**

Examination of the rights and liabilities of patents and patent litigation; assignments, licenses and royalty agreements; trade secrets and their relationship to patents; comparison of patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

Prisoners' Rights (E2)

Exploration of all aspects of the criminal and some of the civil institutionalization systems. Focus on the constitutional rights of those institutionalized, as set forth in the First, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments. Includes pre- and post-conviction concepts such as purposes of imprisonment, conditions, sentencing, parole, probation, and racism. Also covers prisoner remedies including habeas corpus, civil rights litigation, and in-prison disciplinary hearings.

Products Liability (E3)

Advanced study of tort and contract principles pertaining to the liability of those who are part of the integral marketing enterprise for goods and services, including legislative and administrative controls with respect to goods and services which are placed into the stream of commerce.

Professional Liability (E2)

Study of professional malpractice, emphasizing medical malpractice.

Psychiatry and the Law (E2)

Covers commitment standards, procedures for commitment, constitutional and civil rights of mental patients, competency, and conservatorship, psychiatric diagnosis, rights in criminal proceedings, and legal advocacy.

Psychology of Jury Trials (E3)

Opportunity for prospective attorneys to attain clarity and persuasiveness in the communication of information in courtroom practice. Covers mechanics of each phase of trial practice including jury selection, opening statement, direct and cross examination, closing arguments, and

rebuttal arguments, with emphasis on strategies for success in each phase. Explores psychological dynamics of jury trials and their effects on verdicts. Lectures, demonstrations, and videotape feedback used.

Public Interest Law Seminar (E3)

Survey of such theoretical issues as the role of the public interest advocate constraint of politics, and financing public interest law. Also addresses such practical issues as litigation strategy, administrative petitioning, legislative advocacy, and use of the media. Assignments include creating grant proposals, legislative drafts, administrative petitions, and press releases. Required of students in the Public Interest Law Program.

Real Estate Finance (E3)

Legal problems arising out of financing and/or purchasing property, including foreclosure and redemption, anti-deficiency laws, and other debtor protections.

Real Estate Planning (E2)

The practitioner's perspective of various real estate specialties covered in such courses as Real Estate Finance, Land Use, and Tax IA. Primary focus on issues raised within the process of acquisition, disposition, financing, development, and operation of real estate. Prerequisite: Real Estate Finance; Tax IA, B or C strongly recommended.

Robinson-Patman Act

See Trade Regulation II (E2)

Securities Regulation I (E3)

Intensive investigation of the Securities Act of 1933 and selected portions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, together with analogous provisions in the Uniform Securities Act and California Corporate Securities Law. Includes the role of the underwriter, the nature of a security, the registration process, exemptions from registration, and civil liability provisions.

Securities Regulation II (E3)

In-depth study of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; legal problems involved after securities have been distributed and have entered the trading market. Prerequisite: Securities Regulation I.

Selected Legal Problems (E1-2)

Opportunity for students to do independent research under direct faculty supervision in areas of special interest. They may enroll for such a project either on a letter grade or credit basis after making arrangements to work with a faculty

member and receiving the approval of the Dean. Unit value for the work is determined in conference with the supervising faculty member. Appropriate registration forms available from the Registrar.

Sex Discrimination (E2)

Study of major legal protections against discrimination in employment, with particular emphasis on women's employment and economic status and the impact of discrimination on property rights, family relationships, and experience in the criminal justice system.

Street Law (E3)

Students teach a twelve-week course in basic legal education in housing law, family law, consumer law, constitutional law, and criminal law and procedure to local high school students. Students prepare in teacher training sessions held prior to the teaching assignments and follow up with weekly seminars in substantive areas of the law. Open to second and third year students. Course is counted against allowable General Clinic units.

Taxation (E)

(Students may take only one of the Taxation I courses.)

Taxation IA (E2): Survey of basic federal legislation and regulations applicable to the taxation of individuals, including gross income, capital gains and losses, and personal and business deductions. Intended primarily for students who do not contemplate careers in specializations such as corporation law, in which a knowledge of tax law is required. Tax IA is not as broad either in scope or depth as Tax IB or Tax IC.

Taxation IB (E3): Covers the same subject matter as Taxation IC but with less tax accounting.

Taxation IC (E4): Introduction to federal income taxation of the noncorporate taxpayer, including the nature of income, specific statutory exclusions from gross income, income splitting, personal and business deductions, the treatment of capital gains and losses, and elementary tax accounting.

Tax Litigation (E3): This course will be offered in the LL.M. program on Wednesday evenings, beginning January 30 and ending May 7. Six students from the J.D. program will be admitted to the course subject to the permission of the instructor and the Director of the LL.M. program, Associate Dean William Taggart. Third-year day and fourth-year night students will have priority. Prerequisites are Taxation IB or IC.

Corporate Income Taxation (E3): Advanced income tax course limited to the study of federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders, including the tax treatment of incorporation of a business, the distribution of dividends, and corporate reorganizations and liquidations. Prerequisites: Taxation I or equivalent study and approval of the instructor.

International Tax Planning (E3): Study of the U.S. law regarding international taxation; taxation of foreign source income and foreign persons with domestic source income. Special attention given to problems concerning international jurisdiction to tax, tax treaties, tax credits, tax havens, tax incentives, and tax planning. Prerequisites: Tax I and Corporate Income Taxation.

Tax Shelters (E3): Advanced tax course dealing with tax shelters. Primary emphasis on real estate as a tax shelter but also covers movies, equipment leasing, oil, gas, and farming. Includes depreciation, investment credit, tax free exchanges, installment sales, partnership taxation, and the effect of the 1976 Tax Reform Act. Prerequisite: Tax IB or IC; Corporate Tax strongly recommended.

Trade Regulation I (E3)

Examination of the anti-trust laws with principal emphasis on price-fixing, boycotts, monopolization, restrictive distribution practices, and mergers.

Trade Regulation II (E2)

Detailed study of the Robinson-Patman Act including problems involving illegal price discrimination and other selling practices against competing buyers. Deals with applicable cost justification and meeting competition defenses. Prerequisite: Trade Regulation I.

Water Law (E2)

Survey of the law of water resources development with particular emphasis on riparian and prior appropriation systems of surface water; ground water rights; initiation, transfer, and termination of private water rights; water distribution organizations and quality control; interstate and federal water problems.

Workers' Compensation

See OSHA/Workers' Compensation

Writing and Research Tutors (E1-2)

Classes for tutors in Writing and Research. Tutors are selected based on grade average, writing abilities, and communication skills. Formal application must be made during the spring semester to the professor in charge. No more than two units may be earned as a Writing and Research tutor in a law school career.

San Francisco Scenes

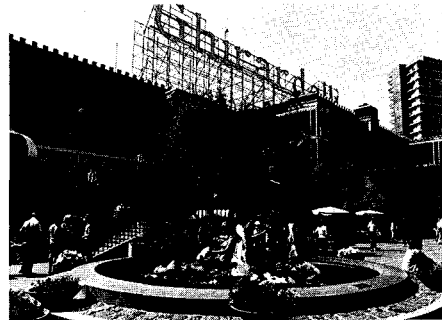
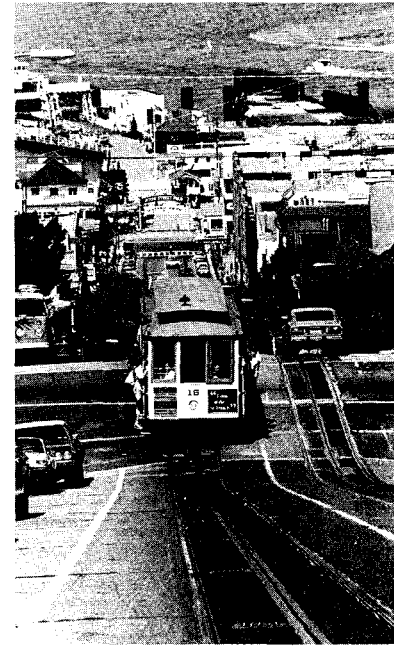
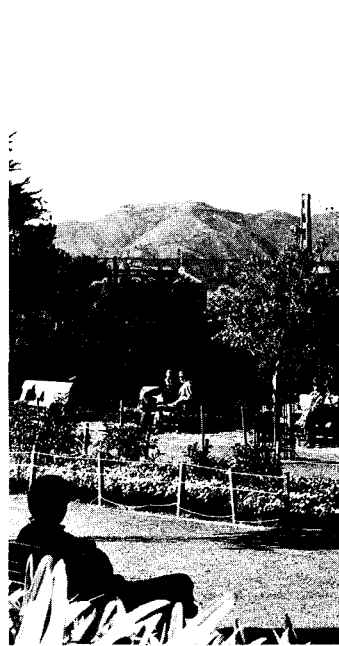
Grading and Academic Regulations

Grading: Grading of student work in the School of Law is based on the following eight-category letter system with numerical equivalents:

A .. 4.0 points	C .. 2.0 points
B+ . 3.5 points	C- . 1.5 points
B .. 3.0 points	D .. 1.0 points
B- . 2.5 points	F .. 0.0 points

All Bar courses and Required courses, except Professional Responsibility and Writing and Research, are graded by letter grade. A maximum of 9 units may be taken for credit/no credit during a student's law school career. The nine-unit limit does not include Writing and Research, Professional Responsibility, Clinic courses or Externships. Credit under the credit-no credit option is equivalent to C work or above.

To remain in good standing, each student must maintain an average of at least 2.0 (C) on all work attempted. Students holding a GPA below a 2.0 upon completion of the 84th unit will be academically disqualified from the program and will not receive a degree. No student may graduate with an F grade in a required course regardless of GPA or with an incomplete in any course. Students are subject to probation or exclusion for academic deficiency before completion of the law school academic program according to law school regulations. Complete regulations on good standing, academic deficiency, reinstatement to good standing and readmission are available in the Dean's office.



Academic Regulations: Add/Drop—During the first two weeks of the semester students may add or drop courses without prior approval, provided the changed programs meet the required number of units and required courses for appropriate-year levels and divisions. After the regular registration period, students may not add or drop courses without prior approval of the Registrar. A course may be dropped up until noon of the day immediately preceding the examination in that course. Courses dropped are governed by the tuition forfeiture rates in effect at that time and given to students at the beginning of registration.

Withdrawal—A student who is currently enrolled and in good standing may request an honorable withdrawal from the school at any time, subject to the approval of the Dean.

Withdrawals are governed by the tuition forfeiture rates in effect at the time of the withdrawal.

Withdrawals are not available for a course in which an Incomplete has been requested and approved.

Transfer of Credits—Advanced Students—Students may transfer up to a total of six (6) credits from other accredited law schools undertaken either prior to enrolling at Golden Gate University School of Law or during the summers.

Student Record Privacy—The University maintains student records for various academic purposes. Students have the right to inspect these records in accordance with the Family

A recent survey shows that 85 percent of Golden Gate University law graduates pass the bar within one year of graduation.

Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. Information about specific procedures is available from the Registrar. "Directory Information" as defined by the Privacy Act includes only the name of the student, major field of study, and enrollment status.

Suspension/Dismissal—The University reserves the right to suspend or dismiss students for violation of University policies or regulations, or for conduct inimical to the best interests of the University or to other students attending the University. Grounds for suspension or dismissal are explained in *Interim Standards of Conduct*, available in the Dean's office.

Admission to the Bar—Graduation from the School of Law satisfies the legal educational requirements to the Bar in all fifty states. In California, every law student must register with the State Bar within three months after beginning the study of law and must file formal application to take the Bar Examination within the time specified. Copies of the California Bar Rules and all registration forms and applications are available in the Dean's office.

Each state has special requirements concerning registration, residence, and pre-legal education. A digest of each state's requirements is on file in the Law Library.

The People

Student Body/Alumni

The questions "Who attends Golden Gate University School of Law?" and "What do your students do upon graduation?" can be answered both by broad summary and by specific example.

The Law School student body is cosmopolitan and varied. It is comprised of a talented and unusually diverse group of people who come from over 230 colleges and universities throughout the nation and abroad. Currently, 800 students are enrolled at the Law School; approximately one-half of them are residents of California. Average student age is 30 years, and fifty percent of the students enrolled are women. More than 15 percent of the student body are of minority ethnic heritage. Of the 300 people entering in Fall 1980, 25 percent had advanced degrees.

Many students have been involved in other professions prior to coming to the Law School, and it is not unusual to have a number of people who were teachers, dancers, musicians, engineers, social workers, secretaries, and paralegals in the same class. Within the past five years, the School has made a special effort to recruit "re-entry" women, those returning to the academic world after either working or raising a family.

The following alumni profiles reflect in greater detail the diversity of backgrounds and career paths exemplified by Golden Gate law school graduates.



Barbara Bryant '80: After receiving a B.A. degree in psychology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1970, Barbara Bryant administered a metropolitan women's center, earned a master's degree in social work, and worked for two years as a carpenter. Equally diverse in her range of interests while at Golden Gate, she has, since graduation, clerked with the Alaska Judicial Council and with the Hon. Marilyn Hall Patel, U.S. District Court Judge.



Barbara Bryant, '80

Lynn Rossman '80: Coming to Golden Gate from New York City, where she had worked as a special education therapist, Lynn Rossman found her legal interests to lie chiefly in the litigation area. Active in Mock Trial Competition and Editor-in-Chief of the *Law Review* while at Golden Gate, she now holds a judicial clerkship with California Chief Justice Rose Bird.

John Bremner '78: John Bremner transferred to Golden Gate from Boston University Law School after spending two years as a tenant activist in Boston and San Francisco. While at Golden Gate he won the Traynor Moot Court competition, held an externship in the U.S.

Attorney's Office, and interned with the State Department of Housing and Community Development. Following work as a legal counsel to the California Coastal Commission, he is now in private practice in Oakland, California.

Cathy Christian '78: An anti-war activist while an undergraduate at the University of California at Berkeley, Cathy Christian worked as a United Farm Workers organizer prior to entering Golden Gate. Through externship experiences she was instrumental in bringing migrant legal services to the UFW Service Center. Currently, Cathy is a legal counsel with the Appellate Litigation Unit of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board in Sacramento, California.

Marianne Tomecek '78: A sociology undergraduate from upstate New York, Marianne Tomecek worked as a legal secretary prior to entering Golden Gate. Active on *Law Review* and in the Women's Association while in school, she found both the litigation program and the large number of women students to be strong points of the School. Her clinical work for the Securities and Exchange Commission while a student led to her present position as a staff attorney for the SEC in Houston, Texas.

Priscilla Camp '77: Priscilla Camp came to Golden Gate with B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Kansas followed by eight years of pro-

In fall 1980, women comprised one-third of all law students nationwide; at Golden Gate they made up more than one-half of the student body.

gressively responsible professional experience as a teacher and administrator of human service programs. While at Golden Gate, she was involved in feminist activities and tutored and counseled other students. Upon admission to the Bar she became coordinating attorney of the Legal Assistance for Seniors program in Oakland, California.



Priscilla Camp, '77

Ruth Hedden '77: Ruth Hedden's undergraduate training in business administration led her to eventual work in an industrial insurance firm, a newspaper advertising department, and a corporate accounting office. Her current position as an anti-trust defense attorney for the Crown Zellerbach Corporation resulted from a part-time position she held with the firm while attending Golden Gate. She is enthusiastic about her Golden Gate training and believes that "The School produces quality attorneys, but not at the expense of their personalities."

Lynda Brothers '76: While employed at the Stanford Medical Center as a biochemical and pharmacological researcher Lynda Brothers decided there was a need for scientifically trained public officials who combined a sense of social responsibility with scientific interests. She enrolled at Golden Gate in 1973 and became president of the Student Bar Association, an editor of the *Law Review*, and a law clerk for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. Most recently she was the Assistant Secretary for the Environment with the U.S. Department of Energy.

Darlene Azevedo '75: Darlene Azevedo's three years at Golden Gate Law School paralleled her daughter's first three years of life. This "double duty" as a student and mother provided reason for Darlene particularly to appreciate the supportive atmosphere provided Golden Gate students, both by their peers and by their professors. Today she is Assistant General Counsel with the California State Bar Association and also lectures in law at John F. Kennedy University. She plans to enroll next year in Golden Gate's LL.M. (Tax) program.

Gary Botto '73: Recipient of a B.S. in accounting from Golden Gate, Gary Botto worked for a San Francisco C.P.A. firm while attending the Law School's evening program and raising a family. He is currently an attorney specializing in tax law with

one of San Francisco's most prestigious law firms.

David Dean '73: When working for the Workers' Compensation Field Board, David Dean was encouraged by several judges to pursue a legal education. He chose Golden Gate—his undergraduate alma mater—and completed his studies in 1973. Now in private practice in Nevada, he has, since graduation, served as Deputy Attorney General of Nevada, as an attorney with the Nevada Insurance Commission, and as an Indian Commissioner.

Ronald Bogard '72: Ronald Bogard's Stanford B.A. degree in political science and his J.D. from Golden Gate have combined to shape a nine-year career in public interest law. A founding director of the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group, he conducted investigations into consumer and environmental affairs. After a one-year term as a legal assistant to a Connecticut congressman, he joined the Federal Trade Commission as senior trial attorney.

Lee Vaughn '72: A patent agent for Shell Oil prior to and during her studies in Golden Gate's evening division, Lee Vaughn has geared her career around her interest in chemistry. For the past six years she has worked for Chevron USA, where she is now a senior contract attorney dealing with technology trans-

fers, patent licenses, and secrecy agreements.



Lee Vaughn, '72

Norman Spellberg '65: Norman Spellberg's route to a seat on California's Contra Costa County Superior Court began with a B.S. degree in chemistry from the University of Illinois. He worked several years for such firms as Sherwin Williams and DeSoto Chemical, and supported himself through evening law classes as a chemist. After practicing law for eleven years following graduation, he was appointed to the bench in 1976.

Bessie Dreibelbis '71: Ten years' work as a legal secretary convinced Bessie Dreibelbis that she wanted to pursue a legal degree. Combining evening law studies with daytime legal secretarial work and responsibilities as a wife and mother, she earned her J.D. from Golden Gate in 1961. Today as a judge with Contra Costa Municipal Court, she looks back on the practical experience

afforded her at Golden Gate as a critical asset to her career.

Joseph Rensch '55: Following an undergraduate degree program in mechanical engineering, service in the Naval Air Corps, and work in the engineering field, Joseph Rensch enrolled in Golden Gate's evening law program. Today he combines his engineering and legal expertise as president and director of the Pacific Lighting Corporation, also serving on the boards of such firms as Kaiser Steel, Lockheed, and Foremost-McKesson.

Louis Garcia '52: When Louis Garcia entered Golden Gate University School of Law in 1948 he did so without a college degree but with several years' work experience with the Merchant Marine and the U.S. Army. He chose the evening division so that he could continue to work during the days. Following graduation he conducted a general legal practice in San Francisco for 23 years and was appointed to the San Francisco Municipal Court bench in 1976.

Full-Time Faculty

J. Lani Bader

Professor

A.B., 1956, University of Hawaii; J.D., 1960, University of Chicago.

Professor Bader was in private practice for eight years, first at Sherman & Sterling in New York and then at Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro in San Francisco. He is also a former dean of the Law School.

Courses: Corporations; Evidence; Federal Jurisdiction.

Roger Bernhardt

Professor

A.B., 1955, A.M., 1957, J.D., 1960, University of Chicago.

Professor Bernhardt joined the Law School in 1969 and also has served as a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Arizona. In recent years he has authored two books, *Property in a Nutshell* and *California Mortgage and Deed of Trust Practice*. He is a member of the Executive Committee (Real Property Division) of the State Bar of California.

Courses: Counseling, Interviewing and Negotiation; Land Use Planning; Real Estate Transactions; Real Property.

Allan Brotsky

Professor

A.B., 1939, University of California, Los Angeles; LL.B., 1942, Columbia University.

Professor Brotsky conducted a private practice in San Francisco for 33 years prior to joining the Golden Gate faculty in 1979. He is a member of the American Board of Trial Advocates.

Courses: Civil Procedure; Litigation; Trial Advocacy.

Allan H. Cadgene

Associate Professor

B.A., 1969, Stanford University; J.D., 1972, Yale University.

Previously associated with a San Francisco law firm, Professor Cadgene joined the Law School in 1976. His area of specialization is tax law, and he

In 1980-81, the Law School employed 33 full-time faculty members and 34 part-time members.



teaches one of the few law courses offered on tax shelters anywhere in the nation.

Courses: Community Property; Federal Taxation; Legal Research and Writing; Corporate Income Tax; International Tax; Tax Shelters.

Robert Calhoun

Professor

A.B., 1964, University of Rochester; LL.B., 1970, Yale University.

A former public defender for California's Alameda County, Professor Calhoun joined the Golden Gate faculty in 1976. He has co-authored a book for the California Bar Association's continuing education program on speedy trial rights in California.

Courses: Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Evidence.

Rosezella Canty-Letsome

Assistant Professor

B.A., 1970, Howard University; M.A.T., 1970, Antioch-Putney Graduate School of Education; J.D., 1973, Duquesne University; LL.M., 1977, Harvard University.

Professor Canty-Letsome's teaching career includes courses in legal writing and communication law which she taught at Boston University. She served as general counsel for a PBS television show and worked for the Federal Communications Commission. Her memberships include the Charles Houston Bar Association and the Black Women Lawyers Association.

Courses: Community Property; Mass Media; Wills and Trusts; Estate Planning.

Nancy C. Carter

Associate Professor and Director of Law Library

B.S., 1963, M.S., 1969, Texas A&I College; M.L.S., 1967, J.D., 1975, University of Oklahoma.

Professor Carter joined the Golden Gate faculty in 1975. While in law school she edited the *American Indian Law Review*. She is a member of the California State Law Library Advisory Committee.

Courses: American Indian Law; Legal Research and Writing.

Morton P. Cohen

Professor

B.S., 1957, New York University; LL.B., 1960, Brooklyn Law School; LL.M., 1970, Harvard University.

Active in the National Lawyers Guild, Professor Cohen served as one of the Attica defense attorneys. Prior to joining Golden Gate, he taught at Wayne State University Law School. Professor Cohen heads the Western Center for Constitutional Rights.

Courses: Criminal Law and Procedure; Civil Procedure.

Michael D. DeVito

Professor

A.B., 1961, University of California, Berkeley; LL.B., 1964, Hastings Law School; LL.M., 1965, Harvard University.

Prior to joining Golden Gate in 1970, Professor DeVito taught at Emory University Law School where he played a founding role in the creation of the Council on Legal Educational Opportunities.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Federal Jurisdiction; Legal History; Mass Media; Torts.

Charlotte Fishman

Visiting Clinical Assistant Professor

B.A., 1968, Barnard College; J.D., 1979, Harvard University.

Professor Fishman joined the Golden Gate Law faculty in 1980 as managing attorney of the Immigration Law Clinic. Prior to that she was an associate attorney with a major San Francisco law firm.

Courses: Immigration Law Clinic

Susan B. Foote

Assistant Professor

B.A., 1968, M.A., 1970, Case Western Reserve; J.D., 1977, University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Foote's legal background is in civil litigation work with a San Francisco firm. She also conducted a Federal Trade Commission children's advertising project for Consumers Union and currently serves as a consumer consultant



to the Food and Drug Administration. She has published widely on both FTC and FDA regulation.

Courses: Administrative Law; Juvenile Law; Public Interest Law.

Thomas M. Goetzl

Professor

A.B., 1965, J.D., 1969, University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Goetzl's primary area of interest lies in the world of the arts. He serves on the boards of the Northern California Chapter of Artists Equity Association and the Bay Area Lawyers for the Arts. He has spoken on art law related subjects throughout the nation.

Courses: Community Property; Copyright; Domestic Relations; Estates; Law and Visual Arts; Real Property; Trusts.

Michael M. Golden

Professor

A.B., 1955, Pomona College; L.L.B., 1960, Stanford University.

Professor Golden came to Golden Gate in 1964 after an association with a San Francisco law firm. He is active in the San Francisco Legal Assistance Foundation and the American Arbitration Association. He currently serves as procedure editor of the *California Tort Reporter*.

Courses: Civil Procedure; Contract Remedies; Equity; Law and Poverty; Law and Society; Legal Profession; Legal Research and Writing; Real Property; Remedies; Sex and the Law.

Bill O. Hing

Assistant Professor

A.B., 1971, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1974, University of San Francisco.

Professor Hing's background in immigration law led to his appointment as director of Golden Gate's Immigration Law Clinic. Prior to joining Golden Gate in 1979 he worked with the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation. He serves on the boards of the Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and the

Chinatown Resources Development Center.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Evidence; Federal Jurisdiction; International Law (Immigration).

Lawrence H. Jones
Professor

B.A., 1958, Washington State University; J.D., 1961, Stanford University.

Following law school Professor Jones taught in a northern Greece high school for two years and then joined Golden Gate's faculty.

Courses: Agency and Partnership; Business Torts; Civil Procedure; Conflict of Laws; Contracts; Corporations; Evidence; Practice and Procedure; Remedies; Federal Taxation; Torts; Conflict of Laws.

Janice E. Kosel
Professor

A.B., 1968, J.D., 1971, University of California, Berkeley.

Prior to joining Golden Gate in 1974, Professor Kosel was an associate with a San Francisco law firm. She serves on the Uniform Commercial Code Committee of the California State Bar and the board of directors of Legal Assistance for Seniors. The author of *Bankruptcy: Do It Yourself*, she also is the consumer affairs editor of the *California Trial Lawyers Monthly*.

Courses: Commercial Law; Domestic Relations; Law of the Elderly; Local Government; Securities Regulation.

Neil M. Levy
Acting Dean

A.B., 1963, Cornell University; J.D., 1966, University of Chicago.

Prior to joining the faculty in 1976, Dean Levy worked as an attorney with the California Rural Legal Assistance and the California Indian Legal Services. He consults with Native Hawaiian groups, writes in the areas of Torts and Native American Rights, and is the founder and co-editor of the "California Tort Reporter."

Courses: Torts; Indian Law; Insurance Law.



Judith G. McKelvey
Professor

B.S., 1957, J.D., 1959, University of Wisconsin.

A member of the Golden Gate Law School faculty since 1968, Professor McKelvey served as Dean of the School from 1974 to 1981. Formerly an attorney advocate for the Federal Communications Commission, she is the author of the landlord-tenant chapter of the *California Attorney's Damages Guide*. She currently serves on the Executive Committee of Law in a Free Society and the Board of Directors of the Bar Association of San Francisco.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Land Use; Real Property.

Leslie A. Minkus
Professor

A.B., 1955, University of California, Berkeley; LL.B., 1962, Stanford University.

Professor Minkus joined Golden Gate Law School in 1971. Prior to that he practiced law in Beverly Hills, served as mid-Atlantic regional counsel to the Office of Economic Opportunity, directed the California Rural Legal Assistance Senior Citizen's Project, and clerked with a San Francisco justice.

Courses: Corporations; Professional Responsibility; Securities Regulation; Creditors' Remedies.

Myron Moskovitz
Professor

B.S., 1960, LL.B., 1964, University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Moskovitz worked as law clerk to a California Supreme Court justice, as directing attorney of the Marysville office of California Rural Legal Assistance, and as chief attorney of the National Housing Law Project. He is co-author of the *California Eviction Defense Manual* and the *California Tenants Rights Handbook*.

Courses: Appellate Advocacy; Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Landlord and Tenant Clinic; Landlord and Tenant Law.

Anthony J. Pagano

Professor

B.S., 1960, Fordham University; J.D., 1963, University of Michigan.

In 1970, after practicing law in San Francisco with a private firm and a large corporation, Professor Pagano joined the Golden Gate law faculty. He also has taught at the law schools of the University of San Francisco, University of Idaho, and the University of San Diego. A panelist on numerous California Bar continuing education programs, he wrote the chapter on taxation of damages for the *California Attorney's Damages Guide*.

Courses: Federal Income Taxation; Estate Planning; Wills and Trusts; Community Property; Law of the Elderly.

Jon D. Pevna-Manhan

Associate Dean for Student Affairs

B.A., 1967, Northwestern University; J.D., 1970, University of Southern California.

Dean Pevna-Manhan joined Golden Gate in 1981 after serving as executive officer of the Criminal Justice Planning Committee of the Judicial Council of the California Supreme Court. He had previously directed the Judicial Administration program at USC and taught civil and criminal procedure courses at several law schools.

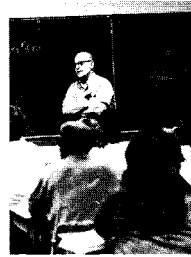
Drucilla S. Ramey

Assistant Professor

B.A., 1968, Radcliffe College; J.D., 1972, Yale University.

Prior to joining the Golden Gate faculty in 1978, Professor Ramey litigated for several years as a staff attorney with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and with a San Francisco law firm. She serves as chairperson of the Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and is active in California Women Lawyers and Friends of the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women.

Courses: Civil Rights (Employment Discrimination); Civil Rights (Sex Discrimination); Torts.

**Barbara Rhine**

Assistant Professor

B.A., 1966, University of Chicago; J.D., 1969, University of California, Berkeley.

Professor Rhine has served as staff attorney for both the United Farm Workers of the San Joaquin Valley and the Senior Information and Referral Center of Redding. A member of Golden Gate's faculty since 1977, she continues to provide labor advisory services to such groups as Bank of America Clerical Workers Organizing Committee, Women's Alliance to Gain Equality, California Homemakers Association, and United Legal Workers.

Courses: Agricultural Labor Relations Act; Labor Law; Occupational Health and Safety; Workers Compensation.

Theodore W. Rosenak

Professor

J.D., 1954, University of Chicago.

A former Fulbright Scholar at the London School of Economics, Professor Rosenak also has taught at Stanford University and practiced law in San Francisco for more than sixteen years.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Contracts; Creditor's Rights; Economics and the Law; Evidence; Jurisprudence; Litigation; Mock Trial.

Bernard L. Segal

Professor

B.S., 1952, Temple University; M.S., 1954, J.D., 1959, University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Segal pursued a career as a criminal trial lawyer prior to joining Golden Gate. He served as First Assistant Public Defender for Philadelphia and was a partner in a litigation firm. Coach of the Law School's mock trial competition team, he is co-author of a book on the defense of criminal cases.

Courses: Evidence; Criminal Law and Procedure; Clinical Teaching; Trial and Appellate Practice.

James B. Smith

Professor

J.D., 1946, University of San Francisco.

Professor Smith has taught at Golden

Gate since 1952. He is the author of books on such subjects as California commercial code, business law, and real estate.

Courses: Commercial Transactions; Conflict of Laws; Contract Drafting; Contracts; Creditors' Rights; Credit Transactions; Decedents' Estates; Real Property; Remedies; California Commercial Law II; Business Law in California; Real Estate in California.

Arnold Sternberg

Associate Dean and Visiting Associate Professor of Law

B.A., 1942, University of Wisconsin; LL.B., 1953, George Washington University.

Professor Sternberg was formerly director of the California State Department of Housing and Community Development, federal representative and general counsel of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and a partner in a Washington, D.C. public interest law firm specializing in housing and redevelopment law.

Courses: Housing Law; Property; Real Estate Planning; Construction Law.

Marc Stickgold

Professor and Director of Clinical Programs

B.S., 1960, University of Illinois; J.D., 1963, Northwestern University.

Prior to joining Golden Gate in 1976, Professor Stickgold headed the Detroit Legal Services Law Reform Office, founded and practiced in a community law firm, and directed the Civil Clinical Litigation Program at Wayne State University Law School. He is a consultant and trainer for the Legal Services Corporation. His most recent publications include articles on police surveillance of political activity and on Justice William O. Douglas.

Courses: Administrative Law; Clinical Teaching; Constitutional Law; Constitutional Law Seminar; Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiation.

William E. Taggart

Associate Dean, Director of Graduate Law Program, and Professor of Law

B.A., 1964, Reed College; J.D., 1967, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1969, New York University.

A lecturer at the Law School since 1969, Dean Taggart maintains a private law practice in San Francisco. He is affiliated with several legal and accounting professional associations and lectures regularly on tax law.

Courses: Advanced Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders.

William Weiner

Associate Professor

B.A., 1965, Michigan State University; J.D., 1970, University of Michigan.

Formerly an assistant public defender for California's Alameda County, Professor Weiner currently has a private practice. He has served on committees of the San Francisco Public Defender's Office and is a member of the Criminal Advocacy Institute and the National Lawyers Guild.

Courses: Civil Procedure; Evidence; Criminal Litigation.

Patricia J. Williams

Assistant Professor

A.B., 1972, Wellesley College; J.D., 1975, Harvard University.

Formerly affiliated with the Consumer Protection Unit of the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office and the Western Center on Law and Poverty, Professor Williams joined Golden Gate in 1980.

Courses: Contracts; Consumer Protection; Uniform Commercial Code.



J.D. Program Adjunct Faculty

Michael Bernick

Lecturer

J.D., 1979, University of California,
Berkeley

Neil Boorstyn

Lecturer

LL.B., 1954, Brooklyn Law School

Daniel J. Curtin

Lecturer

J.D., 1957, University of San Francisco
School of Law

John Edginton

Lecturer

J.D., 1963, University of California,
Berkeley

Seymour Farber

Adjunct Professor

LL.B., 1954, Harvard University Law
School

Clement L. Glynn

Lecturer

J.D., 1973, University of California,
Hastings College of the Law

Robert M. Harlick

Adjunct Professor

J.D., 1955, University of California,
Berkeley

John Hauser

Lecturer

LL.B., 1951, Yale Law School

Henry L. Hecht

Lecturer

J.D., 1973, Harvard University Law
School

Donna Hitchens

Lecturer

J.D., 1977, University of California,
Berkeley



Randall Edward Kay

Lecturer

J.D., 1974, University of San Francisco
School of Law; LL.M., 1975, University
of London

Angele Khachadour

Lecturer

J.D., 1962, University of California,
Hastings College of the Law

Judge Donald B. King

Lecturer

J.D., 1958, University of San Francisco
School of Law

Joel Evan Marsh

Lecturer

J.D., 1975, University of California,
Hastings College of the Law

Timothy J. Murphy

Lecturer

J.D., 1975, Golden Gate University
School of Law

Robert Nielsen

Lecturer

J.D., 1970, Columbia School of Law

Susan Passovoy

Lecturer

J.D., 1971, University of California,
Berkeley

Martin Schainbaum

Lecturer

LL.M., 1963, New York University School
of Law

Harrison Sheppard

Lecturer

J.D., 1967, University of California,
Hastings College of the Law

Franklin S. Silver

Lecturer

J.D., 1974, University of California,
Hastings College of the Law

Mark Lopert Webb

Lecturer

J.D., 1975, Golden Gate University
School of Law

LL.M. (Tax) Program Adjunct Faculty

Jeffry A. Bernstein

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1967, Queens College; J.D., 1971, LL.M., (Tax), 1975, New York University.

Michael W. Berwind

Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1968, Colorado College; J.D., 1972, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1973, New York University.

Donald E. Bradley

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1968, Dartmouth College; J.D., 1968, Hastings College of Law; LL.M., (Tax), 1972, New York University.

Peter R. Chernik

Professorial Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1965, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1968, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1969, New York University.

Raymond M. Delagnes

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1969, J.D., 1973, University of San Francisco; M.B.A. (Finance), 1970, University of Santa Clara; C.P.A.

Elliot A. Fabric

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1970, J.D., 1975, LL.M. (Estate Planning), 1976, University of Miami.

Donald L. Feurzeig

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1952, Roosevelt University; J.D., 1960, DePaul University.

Myron S. Greenberg

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1967, J.D., 1970, University of California, Los Angeles; C.P.A.

Jerome S. Horvitz

Visiting Professor of Law

B.B.A., 1968, University of Massachusetts; J.D., 1971, Boston College; LL.M. (Tax), 1974, Georgetown University.

John E. Lahart

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1963, J.D., 1968, Indiana University.

Salvatore A. Lima

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1964, Golden Gate University; J.D., 1968, University of San Francisco; LL.M. (Tax), 1971, New York University.

Ronald J. Linder

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1956, University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., 1958, University of Michigan; LL.M. (Tax), 1960, New York University.

F. Richard Losey

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1967, University of Washington; J.D., 1970, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1979, New York University.

Ronald Ludwig

Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1965, Duke University; J.D., 1968, University of Michigan.

John T. Lyons

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1970, University of Denver; J.D., 1973, University of Notre Dame.

Thomas Manolakas

Visiting Professor of Law

A.B., 1969, M.B.A. (Financial Accounting), 1971, University of Southern California; J.D., 1974, LL.M. (Tax), 1975, New York University.

Philip Plant

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1962, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1968, Hastings College of Law.

Martin A. Schainbaum

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1959, LL.B., 1962, LL.M. (Tax), 1963, New York University.



Gary K. Shelton

Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1971, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1975, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1979, New York University.

Stephen J. Swift

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1967, Brigham Young University; J.D., 1970, George Washington University.

Philip H. Welch

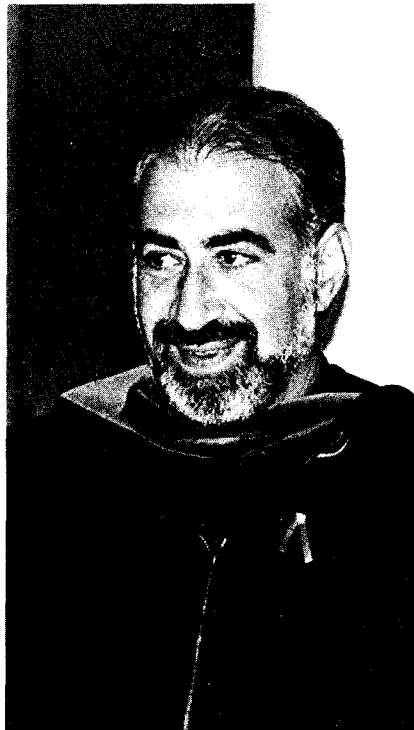
Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1971, Hamilton College; J.D., 1975, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1979, New York University.

John C. Williams

Dean, Graduate School of Taxation and Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1957, LL.B., 1957, University of Colorado; M.B.A. (Tax), 1973, Golden Gate University; C.P.A.



Neil M. Levy, Acting Dean

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Principal, Morris Management Company

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Executive Consultant, Wall & Associates

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Executive Vice President-Finance,
Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Homer Surbeck

Partner, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed,
Attorneys at Law

Mrs. Homer Surbeck

Agriculturist

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of California

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Vice President-Executive Representative
(retired), Santa Fe Railway Company

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Commercial Corporation

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Formerly Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer, Industrial
Indemnity Company

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Vice President (retired), Standard Oil
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President (retired), Motion Industries

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President, University of the Pacific

John R. McKee

Chairman of the Board and President (retired), California Casualty Management Company

Arch Monson Jr.

President, Monson-Pacific, Inc.

Herman A. Nelson

Vice President and Controller (retired), Southern Pacific Company

John G. Neukom

Senior Director (retired), McKinsey & Co., Inc.

Russell T. Sharpe

President Emeritus, Golden Gate University

Paul Speegle

Executive Banking Representative, Bank of California

Samuel B. Stewart

Senior Vice Chairman of the Board (retired), Bank of America

Caspar W. Weinberger

United States Secretary of Defense

Worley K. Wong

President, Wong & Brocchini & Associates, Architects & Planners ATMS

Golden Gate University is situated within 5 minutes of San Francisco's North Beach, Chinatown, and Civic Center; within 20 minutes of Berkeley, Marin, and Golden Gate Park; and within a few hours of Big Sur, Monterey, and Lake Tahoe.

The Place

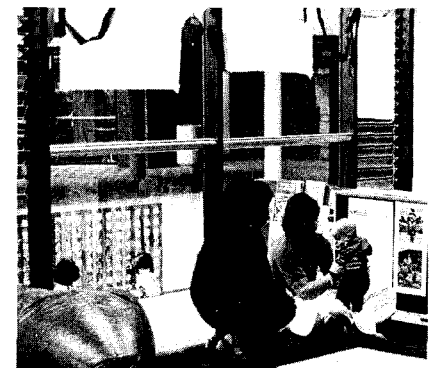
Facilities

Bookstore

The University Bookstore stocks all required textbooks and related materials. It has an extensive law section and also carries light fiction and non-fiction, study supplies, clothing and specialty items. The bookstore is the primary outlet for Continuing Education of the Bar (C.E.B.) material in Northern California.

Child Care Center

An on-campus child care center is available to children of Golden Gate students, faculty, and staff. The Center is staffed by licensed University employees and enrolls children between the ages of three months and five years on either a full- or part-time basis. Hot meals are provided by the Center as well as diapers and formula for infants. Center hours are 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.



Child Development Center

Law Library

Golden Gate's Law Library houses a collection of 150,000 books, microforms, and audio-cassettes covering the field of

Anglo-American law, with special emphasis on taxation. Its collection of legal periodicals includes over 775 titles — law reviews, bar association journals, and publications specializing in particular areas of law — which, together with court reporters, looseleaf services, and an extensive array of legal treatises, support the educational and research programs of the Law School.

The library is both a federal and California state document depository, and is a member of the Research Libraries Information Network, a national consortium for exchange of bibliographic information. Students and professors are served by well-trained staff members who work closely with the faculty to provide ready access to all materials.

Placement Office

The Law Placement Office functions as a career counseling center for students and graduates. Students and alumni may consult the office's listings for part-time work during the school year, for summer jobs, and for post-graduation employment. The office schedules employer-student on-campus interviews and panel discussions, and also coordinates the externship program.

Student Center

The William Randolph Hearst Student Center, located on the top floor of the 6-story University building, is the campus dining facility. The Center provides hot and cold meals and snacks at reasonable cost, and offers a comfortable setting for socializing and relaxing.

The Golden Gate Law Review is in its tenth year of publication.

Student Services Office

Law students may make use of the University Student Services Office to receive counseling for personal problems. The dean of students, a licensed marriage counselor, is available for counseling by appointment. The Student Services Office also maintains a housing referral service which assists students in finding living accommodations in the Bay Area.

YMCA

While Golden Gate does not have on-campus athletic facilities, students are able to purchase passes to the nearby Embarcadero YMCA. Facilities there include a gymnasium, basketball and volleyball court, handball and racquetball courts, swimming pool, exercise room, weight room, sauna, and sun deck.

Activities

Law Review

The Golden Gate University Law Review is produced entirely by students of the Law School. Now in its eleventh year, the *Review* contains student writings and the work of contributing scholars. Student editors receive intensive experience in research and analysis of current legal controversies. The *Review* publishes an annual survey of the cases of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals which has been widely acclaimed by members of the bar and bench. *The Women's Law Forum*, dealing exclusively with legal issues relating to women, is published as part of

the *Law Review*.

Law Review staff are selected from among second and third year students for their academic and writing ability, willingness to make a substantial time commitment, and relevant skills and work experience. Staff members are elected either on the basis of a writing competition or by their academic standing.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association is the official student voice in the planning of policies affecting the Law School academic community. The SBA arranges various programs to meet the educational, recreational, and interpersonal needs of the student body. *Caveat*, the weekly newspaper of the Law School, is published by the Association.

Third World Coalition

The Coalition is a group of third world students organized for mutual aid and support and to promote affirmative action at Golden Gate University School of Law. It consists of the Black Law Students Association, the Asian Law Students Association, La Raza Students Association, and the Native American Students Association. Each association is instrumental in helping its members through tutorial services, peer support groups, profession-related forums, and other programs and services.

Women's Association

The Women's Association sponsors social and educational activities for the entire student body as well as events for

women only. It has played a prominent role in ensuring the Law School's commitment to affirmative action, and was instrumental in creating the Child Development Center.

The Association has sponsored forums on DES mothers and daughters; hosted the annual reception for women students and professors; organized and produced the annual Law School Benefit Talent Show; and produced a Women and the Law Handbook which is available to prospective students. In 1980, with the assistance of women from Hastings and USF Schools of Law, the Association hosted the 11th National Conference on Women and the Law for 2,500 attorneys, law students, and legal workers.

The Women's Association is currently establishing a women's network among graduates of GGU to provide increased learning and professional opportunities for women students and graduates. The Association welcomes inquiries from prospective students.

National Lawyers Guild

The Guild is a national organization of lawyers, law students, and legal workers who identify with the American left. It provides legal support for organizing workers and racially and sexually oppressed people including the Black Panthers, the Attica Brothers, the Wilmington 10, as well as the American Indian movement and the United Farm Workers. Each year NLG presents a one-day series of workshops to introduce students to alternative law practice.

The modern Golden Gate University facilities are completely wheelchair accessible.



Phi Alpha Delta

Phi Alpha Delta is an international professional law organization which exists to help its members, both during their law school years and upon graduation, by providing placement and insurance programs, by funding loans and scholarships, and by sponsoring programs of professional interest.

Lesbians in Law

The GGU Chapter of Bay Area LIL is loosely organized and endeavors to provide social support as well as active participation in the educational and professional concerns of its members. The Chapter formed the core group which developed a section of over a dozen workshops on lesbian issues at the 11th National Conference on Women and the Law in 1980. Bay Area LIL is currently working on an arbitration and mediation project within the women's community, and maintains a mailing list of lesbian attorneys, legal workers, and law students.

Gay Students Coalition

The Coalition is composed of gay and non-gay students who have a concern for human rights and the issues facing gay people. At monthly meetings members plan research and political activities. Past work has been done in such areas as rights of juveniles, job discrimination, gays and the family, gay teachers, and threats to gay rights. The Coalition also played an instrumental role in originating a new course — Homosexuality and the Law.



Speakers Forum

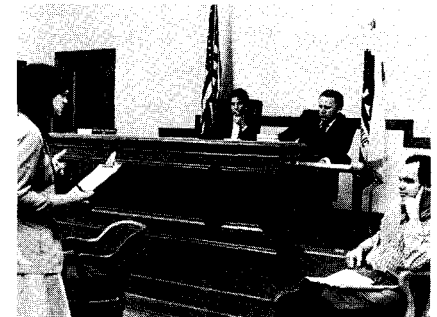
Throughout the year the Forum invites noted attorneys and members of the judiciary to speak at the school, providing students with diverse opinions on the practice of law.

Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition

This international competition sponsored by the American Society of International Law enables students to argue timely questions of international law in regional and final competitions against teams from 150 law schools in 20 different countries. Students receive 2 units on a credit/no credit basis for participation in the competition.

National Moot Court

Students who wish to improve or utilize their forensic abilities may participate in Moot Court. Winner of the school competition may be eligible to participate in regional or national competitions. Students receive 2 units on a credit/no credit basis for participation in Moot Court. This program is separate from that of the first year Writing and Research program.



Mock Trial Competition

LL.M. Program in Taxation

The Law School offers a Master of Laws (LL.M.) program in taxation designed to provide attorneys holding an LL.B. or J.D. degree with a thorough knowledge of the practical applications of federal and state tax law.

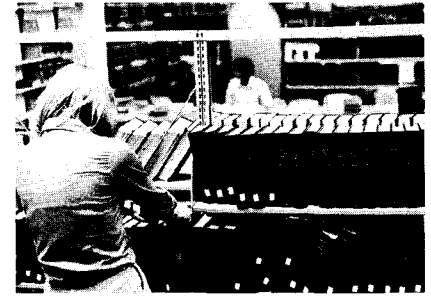
The program combines required courses which provide a basic foundation in the most generally applicable areas of tax law with elective courses which allow students to pursue specialty interests.

The faculty for the program includes full-time Law School instructors and adjunct lecturers who currently practice tax law. Classes generally are limited in enrollment to ensure close faculty/student interaction. In 1980-81, 91 attorneys were enrolled in the LL.M. (Tax) program.

Students may earn the LL.M. (Tax) degree through either full- or part-time study. Full-time students must take a minimum of nine units (three courses) per semester and must complete their degree requirements within three consecutive semesters (one academic year). Part-time students must complete their requirements within five years from the date of admission. Part-time students who do not enroll for two consecutive semesters may lose degree status.

Admission Requirements

Admission to the program is determined without regard to age, sex, race, creed, color, physical handicap, national or ethnic origin.

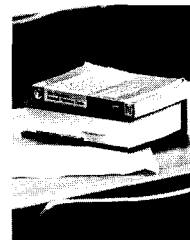


Applicants must hold a J.D. or LL.B. degree from an ABA-approved law school. Each person admitted to the program must have completed satisfactorily the equivalent of six semester hours of introductory tax courses, as well as a course in research and writing. An introductory accounting course is recommended but not required. Students who lack these prerequisites will be required to complete them subsequent to their admission.

Applicants are evaluated primarily on the basis of previous law school academic records, and interest and experience in the field of taxation. Graduates of Golden Gate's J.D. program are not automatically admitted to the LL.M. program.

Applicants for full-time and part-time study are considered separately. Students who wish to change from full-time to part-time status, or vice versa, must reapply for admission.

Applicants are admitted to the LL.M. (Tax) program at the beginning of each semester. Deadline dates for filing applications are: fall semester, *March 1*; spring semester, *September 1*; summer semester, *December 1*. To be considered for admission, applicants must file an official

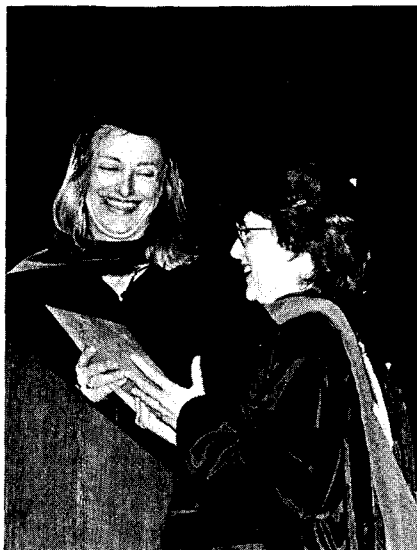


The LL.M. program calendar differs from that of the J.D. program. The 1981-82 LL.M. program calendar is: Summer Semester, May 18, 1981 to August 29, 1981; Fall Semester, September 8, 1981 to December 21, 1981; Spring Semester, January 11, 1982 to April 23, 1982; Summer Semester, May 10, 1982 to August 20, 1982.

LL.M. Admission Application Form, a Personal Statement Form, and transcripts from all law schools attended. Admission decisions take an average of one to two months once documentation has been completed.

Foreign Applicants

International applicants (including permanent residents, naturalized U.S. citizens, and any persons educated outside of the United States) are required to meet the following additional requirements. Those international students requiring an I-20 visa must submit a Declaration of Finances Form. An international applicant holding a first law degree from a law school outside of the United States must be an active member of a U.S. State Bar and must register with the Credentials Evaluation Service, P. O. Box 24679, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Further, international applicants must have a Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) score of 575 or above



Enrollment in the LL.M. (Tax) program has more than tripled since the program was launched in 1978.

or an English Language Test (ELT) score of 90 or above and must be knowledgeable about the immigration laws regarding the study of law in order to ascertain visa eligibility.

Program Requirements

The LL.M. program consists of 30 hours of coursework. Each course provides three semester hours of credit. The program is composed of six required courses and four elective courses. In addition, students are required to attend two brief Saturday seminars on tax research and writing, following which they must write a research paper on a given tax problem under the supervision of a faculty member. The research papers are graded on a Pass/Fail basis; students must receive a Pass in order to obtain the LL.M. (Tax) degree.

Students who fail to complete the writing and research requirements successfully may write another paper in a subsequent semester provided they write on the topics assigned in that semester. Students who elect to re-write the original assignment, however, must earn a grade of B or higher. There is no limit to the number of times a student may attempt to rewrite the writing and research paper within five years from the date of admission.

Part-time students must also successfully complete a comprehensive examination after completing the 30-unit degree program with an overall grade point average of 2.50 (C+) or above. Students who fail the comprehensive examination may

retake it up to two times in a semester. There is no limit to the number of times a student may retake the comprehensive examination within five years from the date of admission.

Academic Requirements

Students are required to maintain a 2.50 GPA (on a 4.0 scale) for the 30 semester hours.

Except where special provisions have been made, the grading and academic regulations governing the J.D. program are also applicable to the LL.M. (Tax) program.

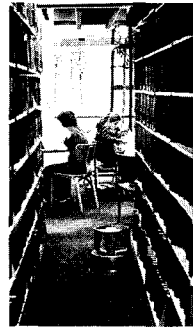
A .. 4.0 points	C ... 2.0 points
B+ . 3.5 points	C- .. 1.5 points
B... 3.0 points	D ... 1.0 points
C+ . 2.5 points	F 0.0 points

Academic Regulations

A student may drop or add courses without prior approval from the Director during the first two weeks of the semester. After the regular registration period, a student may not add a course without prior approval of both the Director and the Registrar. No course may be dropped after commencement of the examination period in which the final examination for that course is given.

No "Incompletes" are given in the LL.M. (Tax) program. A student who is currently enrolled and is in good standing may request an honorable withdrawal from courses at any time, subject to the approval of the Director. Students receiving an unsatisfactory grade in any course may re-examine in the next consecutive semester, but receive no grade lower than a C+. No student may graduate with an F

For further information concerning the LL.M. (Tax) program contact:
LL.M. Program Admissions, Golden Gate University School of Law, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone (415) 442-7232.



in a required course regardless of GPA.

All examinations must be taken on their scheduled dates.

Admission Deferments

Students admitted into the LL.M. (Tax) program in any one semester may defer their admission until the next consecutive semester only if (1) a written request is submitted to the Director stating the reason(s) for the deferral, (2) approval has been granted by the Director, and (3) the acceptance deposit of \$100.00 has been paid. Admission deferments will be approved when the student can show just cause due to illness or other emergency situations.

Transfer of Credits

Students from other ABA- and AALS-approved LL.M. (Tax) programs wanting to transfer into Golden Gate's program may transfer in up to 15 credit hours with grades of C+ (2.50) or better. No first law degree (J.D.) courses are transferable into the LL.M. (Tax) program.

Graduation Applications

Students applying for graduation must complete an Application for Graduation Form and submit it to the LL.M. Program Office along with a processing fee of \$25.00. The application form must be filed by the 11th week of the student's last semester. All Writing and Research requirements must be completed along with the Comprehensive Examination (applicable to part-time students.)

LL.M. Taxation Course Descriptions

Required Courses

LLM 319 Federal Tax Procedure (3)

Analysis of federal tax procedure at the administrative level and in litigation; legal and practical aspects of Treasury regulations; administrative rulings; closing and compromise agreements; deficiency and jeopardy assessments; waivers; refund claims; mitigation of effects of limitations; jurisdiction; pre-trial, trial and appellate processes; tax collection; civil penalties; criminal prosecutions; and the rights and privileges of the taxpayer. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 322a Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders (3)

Analysis of the tax treatment, tax problems and tax planning techniques involved in transactions between corporations and their shareholders; transfers to a corporation; capital structure; dividends and other distributions; stock redemptions and liquidations; stock dividends and preferred stock bailouts and special problems of professional corporations. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 322b Advanced Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders (3)

Problems and opportunities of a corporation: reorganizations and divisions; carryovers of tax attributes; limitations; personal holding companies; accumulated earnings tax; collapsible corporations; and elections under Subchapter S. Prerequisite: LLM 322a and 330.

LLM 328A Federal Income Taxation of Partners and Partnerships (3)

Analysis of the tax problems relating to the organization and operation of partnerships: treatment of partnership distributions, withdrawal of a partner, death of a partner, dissolution of the partnership, sales or exchanges of partnership interests, limited partnerships, and special problems of family partnerships. Prerequisite: LLM 319, 322a, and 330.

LLM 330 Taxation of Capital Assets (3)

Analysis of federal income taxation of capital assets: definition of capital assets, requirements for preferential capital treatment under subchapter P, deferred payment sales, non-recognition changes, mortgages and assignment of income principals, special code provisions regarding capital treatment, and recent developments.

LLM 338 Accounting Aspects of Federal Income Taxation (3)

Problems in the allocation of income and deductible items to the proper taxable year; considers inventories, depreciation, net operating losses, and permissible tax accounting methods.

Electives

LLM 320 California State and Local Taxation (3)

Differences between federal and state income tax laws, law governing residency, allocation of income for multi-state businesses, and requirements and mechanics of combined reporting for unitary business operations. Prerequisites: LLM 319, 322a, and 330.

LLM 321A U.S. Taxation of Foreign Income and Aliens (3)

The tax treatment of non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, foreign tax credit, rules for determining the source of income, operations of foreign branches or subsidiaries, DISC, Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations, income from United States possessions, earned income exclusion, and effect of tax treaties. Prerequisite: LLM 322a.



LLM 321B Advanced U.S. Taxation of Foreign Income and Aliens (3)

United States taxation of domestic corporations involved in international business — an in-depth analysis of Secs. 482, 861-863, 901-906, 951-964, 367, 921, 991-997 and 1248 including case studies. Prerequisites: LLM 322a, 330, 328A.

LLM 325 Estate & Gift Taxation (3)

Statutory materials applicable to federal estate and gift taxes and California inheritance and gift taxes; preparation of the federal estate tax return and federal gift tax return. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 326 Real Estate Taxation (3)

Analysis of tax advantages of ownership of real property; how to acquire real property; ownership and operation of real property; sales, exchanges, conversions and abandonments; postponing taxa-

tion on sale; tax aspects of mortgage financing, foreclosures and cancellations; leasing real property; hybrid financing through sales and leasebacks, partnerships, subdivisions, syndicates; real estate investment trusts; and real estate holding companies.
Prerequisites: LLM 322a, 328A and 330.

LLM 327 Tax Shelters and Return of Investments (3)

Comparative analysis of various tax shelters including oil and gas, lease, motion pictures, farming, research and development, distributorship investments, and the key elements of each. Tax considerations focus on depreciation, investment tax credit, intangible drilling and development expenses, prepaid expenses, letters of credit, research and development expenses, and related partnership questions. Prerequisite: LLM 326 and 328A or permission of the Director.

LLM 328B Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates (3)

Analysis of the taxation of trusts and estates and their creators, beneficiaries, and fiduciaries including computation of distributable net income and taxable net income, taxation of simple and complex trusts, operation of "throwback" rules, computation of income in respect of a decedent, and preparation of the last return for a decedent and the returns of trusts and estates from inception through termination. Prerequisite: LLM 325 and 330.



LLM 331 Taxation of Exempt Organizations (3)

Analysis of the taxation of tax-exempt organizations, including federal and state requirements for exemption from taxation and types of exemption, requirements for avoidance of private foundation status, effect of classification as a private foundation and application of excise taxes to private foundations, definition of unrelated business taxable income and computation of tax, filing requirements for exempt organizations.

LLM 332 Legal and Accounting Aspects of Federal Tax Fraud (3)

Analysis of procedures and problems in federal tax fraud investigations, criminal sanctions of the

Internal Revenue Code, general policies and investigative powers of the federal government, rights of taxpayers and witnesses during a tax fraud case, role of accountant and attorney, theories of proof (direct and circumstantial), evidentiary problems and defenses.

LLM 333 Consolidated Income Tax Returns (3)

Concept and history, eligibility to file, computation of consolidated and separate taxable income, intercompany transactions, SRLY rules, consolidated tax credits, carrybacks and carryovers, consolidated basis adjustments and procedures. Prerequisite: LLM 322a and b.

LLM 334 Estate Planning (3)

Tax problems of fiduciary, beneficiary, and administrative powers. Covers tax reduction techniques including use of trusts, marital deductions, widow's elections, and lifetime transfers. Prerequisite: LLM 325.

LLM 336 Taxation of Financial Institutions (3)

Specialized tax problems of banks, savings and loan associations, and other financial institutions: leasing of personal property, international taxation, consolidated returns, reorganizations, and acquisitions.

LLM 337a Introduction to Employee Retirement Plans (3)

Introduction to funded employee retirement plans including pension and profit-sharing plans, thrift plans, stock bonus plans, self-employed retirement plans and individual retirement accounts with emphasis on fixed contribution plans; examines basic concepts of plans and trusts, participation and vesting requirements, hours of service and break in service rules, discrimination in benefits of contributions, deduction for employer contributions, limitations on benefits and contributions, taxability of distributions, fiduciary responsibility, and reporting and disclosure requirements.

LLM 337b Employees Retirement Plans — Selected Topics (3)

Analysis of individual retirement accounts and self-employed retirement plans with emphasis on fixed contribution plans and Employee Stock Ownership Plans; examines general requirements for fixed benefit plans, benefit accrual requirements, minimum funding standards, deductions for contributions to fixed benefit plans, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, integration with Social Security and plan design with view to maximization of tax shelter benefits; consideration of technical requirements for Employee Stock Ownership Plans, SEC requirements and financial analysis; computer use in design plan, plan termi-

nation, and nonqualified plans.
Prerequisite: LLM 337a.

LLM 339 Advanced Capital Gains (3)

Consideration of advance taxation problems of capital gains and losses, including stock options, mortgages, cancellation of indebtedness, deferred payment disposition, bootstrap acquisitions, patents, copyrights, know-how, and tax shelter techniques. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 341 Tax Litigation (3)

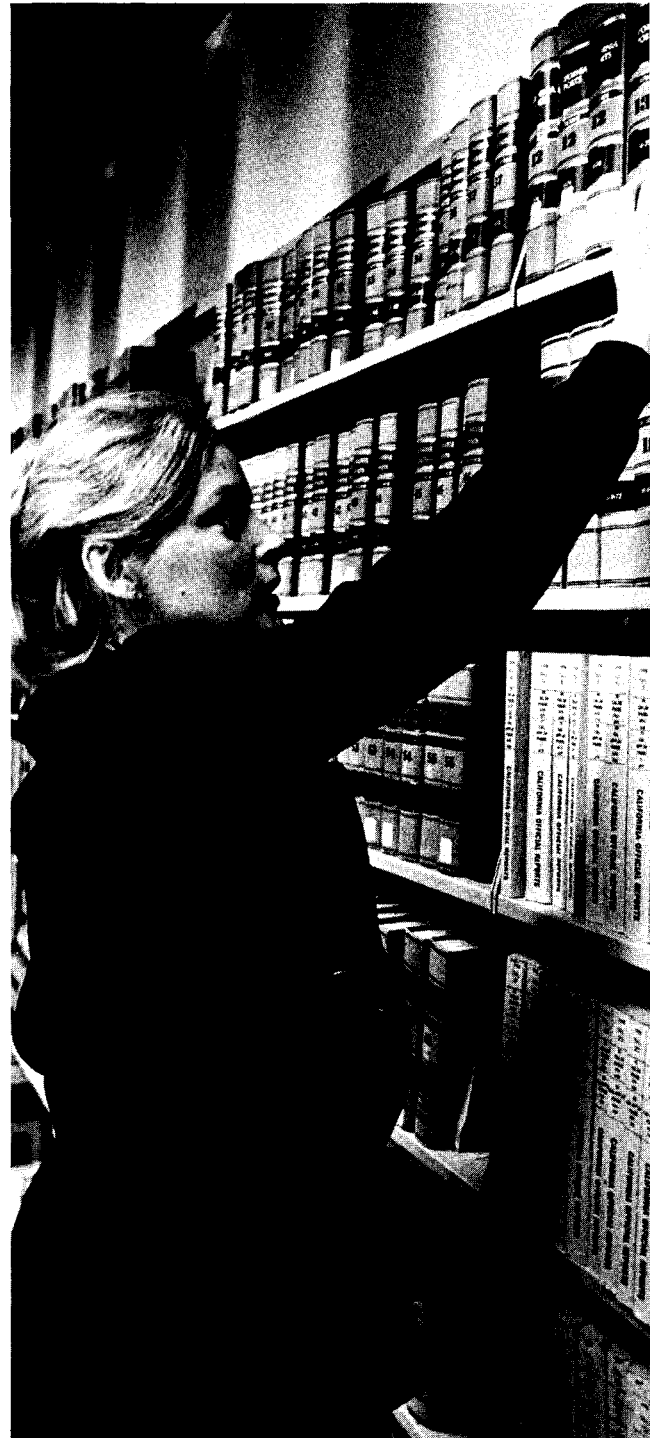
Practical analysis of procedure and problems of tax litigation through case study methods. Student teams conduct mock trials based on model problems in the four major areas of tax litigation: Court of Claims (refund); Federal District Court (refund); Tax Court (deficiency); and Federal District Court (criminal). Model cases taken from initial contact through a judicial decision in an adversary environment. Each team prepares pleadings, conducts discovery, and presents and argues its case. Prerequisite: LLM 319, 322a, 330 and permission of the Director.

LLM 342 Collection of Federal Taxes (3)

Analysis of substantive and procedural aspects of the assessment and collection of federal taxes; general and special federal tax liens and their relationship to competing claims; relationship of liens and claims to bankruptcy and decedent administration; liability of third parties; methods of obtaining release or discharge. Prerequisite: LLM 319, 322a, 330, and 338.

LLM 399 Directed Study (3)

For the advanced student with a specific project, including computer-oriented work; reading and preparation of an extensive paper under direction of a faculty member. Prerequisite: completion of six courses in graduate taxation law.



J.D. Program Admission

Pre-Law Preparation

Golden Gate University premises its Law School admissions policy on the individual screening of applicants. Consequently, no specific undergraduate major or course of study is required for admission. Candidates are encouraged to have taken a well-rounded study program including courses from the humanities and the sciences. As the foremost skill in both the study and the practice of law is the ability to communicate effectively, applicants should have taken a number of undergraduate courses in which their writing skills were edited vigorously. Applicants also should be able to read rapidly, with good comprehension, and to express themselves concisely, both orally and in writing.

Within the past five years, an increasing number of people have been admitted to the Law School who have been away from the academic world for some time. Returning students, many of whom are women, usually have been employed in a law-related job, have been involved with raising a family, or both. The Admissions Office is aware that the life experiences of candidates who have been away from the traditional academic world are often valuable in establishing perspectives about society and its laws. In many cases, these life experiences may serve to augment an application, and, occasionally, may compensate for slightly lower quantitative admissions factors.

For additional information on preparing for a legal education, candidates are encouraged to

The ages of J.D. students entering in fall, 1981, range from 19 to 58; the median age of entry is 31.

For further admission information contact the Law School Admissions Office, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone (415) 442-7255.

read the *Pre-Law Handbook*, published by the American Association of Law Schools and the Law School Admission Council.

Admission Requirements

The Law School recognizes that the application process to any graduate program is both rigorous and anxiety-producing for most candidates. While the School is committed to the highest academic standards, it employs an individual-oriented, humanistic admission process which considers a wide variety of factors in reaching admission decisions.

Applicants for admission should hold a bachelor's degree or an equivalent from an accredited college or university at the time of registration. In extraordinary circumstances, the Dean may grant an exception to this requirement. Waivers of the degree requirement may be made for older applicants with extensive work experience, a high aptitude test score, and a solid academic background. Very few students, however, enter the Law School without a bachelor's degree.

Admission to the Law School is competitive. Over 1700 applications were received for the 300 spaces available in the Fall, 1981, entering class. Two-thirds of these spaces are in the full-time division and one-third are in the part-time division.

An Admissions Committee, composed of representatives from the faculty, the administration, and the student body,

reviews and acts on all applications for admission. Although the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and the undergraduate grade point average (GPA) are significant factors for the majority of applicants, weight is also given to other important non-numerical factors. These include the ability to relate well with clients, recognition of social problems, and effectiveness in presenting an argument. The Committee seeks law students of diverse backgrounds who demonstrate growth, maturity, and the potential to succeed in law school. Consideration is given to ethnic and economic factors, community activities, graduate study, and significant work experiences both during and after college years. Successful applicants possess a unique combination of "human" qualities and strong academic promise.

Students are eligible for admission to either the three-year, full-time program (day) or the four-year, part-time program (evening). Applicants may not apply to both programs. First year students are admitted only once each year for classes which begin in August.

Notice of Nondiscriminatory Policy as to Students

Golden Gate University admits students without regard to age, sex, race, creed, color, physical handicap, and national or ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs, and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the School. It does not discriminate on any of these bases in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies,

scholarship and loan programs, and other School-administered programs.



The Honorable Thelton E. Henderson, U.S. District Judge, Northern District of California, and formerly Assistant Professor of Law, delivered the Commencement Address

Law School Admission Test/Law School Data Assembly Service: Educational Testing Service, Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940.

Law School Admission Test

All applicants for admission as degree candidates are required to take the Law School Admission Test administered by the Law School Admission Service. Exceptions are made for candidates with severe visual or physical handicaps who submit medical verification. The test is given four times each year — in February, June, October, and December — at test sites throughout the United States and abroad. Applicants are encouraged to take the test by December, or by February at the latest, for admission the following fall. The Admissions Office reserves the right to determine the validity of any particular LSAT score in terms of its age and format. In cases of multiple LSAT scores, the average of the scores will be used.

Law School applicants should refer any affirmative action questions or complaints to the Law School Admissions Office. Matriculated students should refer such questions to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.

Law School Data Assembly Service

The Law School is a participant in the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a service which collects and analyzes academic and testing records of law school applicants.

Applicants should submit transcripts of college work to LSDAS by February 15. College seniors, including those attending Canadian schools, should not wait for fall grades before submitting transcripts. Such grades can be submitted directly to the Law School Admissions Office. Foreign transcripts (excluding Canadian) also should be sent directly to the Admissions Office.

Admissions Procedures

Application Form and Fee

The application form for the Law School's Juris Doctor degree program is found at the back of this bulletin. The deadline to submit applications for fall entry is May 1. Each application must be accompanied by a \$25 fee which is non-refundable. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Golden Gate University.

Applications are accepted beginning in October and must be on file no later than May 1. No decision can be made until the application and all supporting documents have been received by the Law School. Admission decisions are made on an ongoing basis. Applicants should expect to hear from the School approximately five weeks after their application file is complete. *It is to the applicant's ad-*

The majority of students admitted to the Law School have LSAT scores in the high 500s or above and a GPA of at least 3.00.

vantage to apply early. Application files and all supporting documents are retained by the Law School for two years.

Every attempt is made to notify applicants of a final decision as soon as possible after receipt of the application. However, those applicants whose documentation is not complete until late spring may not be notified until the end of June or later and will be considered for admission only if there is a vacancy and their qualifications are high.

Personal Statement

The personal statement is, by definition, the subjective portion of the Law School application. Ideally, it should be articulate and logical, and should represent the applicant in human rather than statistical terms. Since applicants are not interviewed for admission purposes, the personal statement is an opportunity for applicants to express any factors which they feel important to the Admissions Committee's decision. The statement is critical to the application because it indicates both how well applicants can write and why they wish to attend law school — especially Golden Gate.

The statement should be constructed in narrative rather than resume form and be no longer than three double-spaced typed 8½ x 11" pages. It should be stapled to the application. Applicants *should not* submit books, tape recordings, plays, theses, dissertations or other such materials in place of or in addition to the personal statement.

The content of the statement may vary with each applicant.

For fall 1981, 1,800 applicants competed for 300 positions in the entering class.

Creativity in style is encouraged. Applicants may wish to relate their interest in studying the law to any of the following areas: community or political activities, law-related activities, bilingualism, ethnic background, paid or volunteer jobs, travel experiences, status as a female, a minority, an older student, or as an individual with special physical needs or limitations. Any description of activities should be related in the statement to the applicant's maturation process.

Law School Application Matching Form

All applicants are required to include the Law School Application Matching Form located in the LSAT registration materials with their application to Golden Gate. The school uses this form to request each applicant's LSAT score and transcript analysis.

Letters of Recommendation

Written recommendations are not required, but will be placed in the applicant's file if provided. Submitted letters should be detailed, concrete evaluations from individuals who are well acquainted with the applicant's academic ability or potential for success in law school.

Interviews

The volume of applications annually received by the Admissions Office precludes granting personal interviews for admissions purposes. Applicants may, however, arrange appointments with the Admissions Office staff to discuss their questions about the Law School. Such meetings have no bearing on the student's chances for admission.



Credentials Evaluation Service: P.O. Box 24679, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Acceptance Deposit

A deposit of \$100.00 is required of all applicants upon notification of admission, and must be paid when due, subject to cancellation of the admission offer. The deposit is credited toward the initial tuition payment. Upon request, \$25.00 of the deposit is refundable before July 15, should the applicant be unable to matriculate. The remainder is not refundable except for death or supervening illness.

Special Admissions Situations

Foreign Students

Foreign applicants should be knowledgeable of the immigration laws regarding the study of law before making application in order to ensure eligibility for student visa status.

Applicants who pursued their undergraduate studies outside the United States or Canada must register with the Credentials Evaluation Service, (P.O. Box 24679, Los Angeles, CA 90024), for an evaluation of their undergraduate work. Foreign applicants need not register with the LSDAS, but are required to forward transcripts of all completed work directly to the Law School and to indicate on their personal statement their visa status and whether special immigration forms such as the I-20 will be needed to facilitate matriculation in the United States.

Reapplication

Applicants who wish to reapply to the Law School should con-

tact the Admissions Office in writing for application procedures by December 1 for consideration for the following fall's entering class.

Advanced Standing

Admission with advanced standing is competitive and is determined by grades earned in previous law school work. Only students who require at least 30 units to graduate will be considered for admission with advanced standing. Credit will be allowed only for courses satisfactorily completed within the past two years at a law school approved by the American Bar Association. The number of advanced standing candidates annually offered admission is determined by vacancies in the second year class.

Advanced standing applicants are not required to register with LSDAS, but must arrange to have transcripts of all collegiate work (undergraduate, graduate, and law) sent *directly* to the Director of Admissions no later than July 15. In addition, applicants must have an official LSAT score on file with the Law School and a letter from the dean of the law school previously attended which states that the applicant is in good standing and eligible to return.

Non-degree Students and Auditors

Students enrolled in ABA-approved law schools, graduates of such institutions, and members of a state bar may take courses at the Law School either as auditors or for credit as non-degree students. Approval of the Associate Dean is required.

The average annual expenses for single law students at Golden Gate University are \$9,300.

Expenses and Financial Aid

Tuition and Fees

The following rates for tuition and fees become effective in Fall 1981. The rates published in this catalog have usually remained in effect for at least one academic year. Given current inflation rates, students may expect an average tuition increase of 15% per year. The University reserves the right, however, to adjust the rates for tuition and fees prior to the beginning of each semester.

J.D. Program Tuition (per unit)	176.00
LL.M. Program Tuition (per unit)	176.00

Schedule of Fees:

Application for admission to J.D. Program	25.00
Application for admission to LL.M. Program	35.00
Acceptance deposit ...	100.00
Registration (per semester)	15.00
Late registration (additional)	15.00
Deferred tuition processing fee (per semester) ...	15.00
Materials fee, J.D. Program (per semester)	32.00
Educational Services fee, LL.M. Program (per course)	2.00
Program change initiated by student (per transaction)	10.00
Student Bar Association fee (per semester)	6.00
Graduation	25.00
Account analysis initiated by student (per hour)	15.00
Transcript (per copy; first copy free to graduates)	3.00

Payment Schedules and Procedures

Obligation for Payment

Registration, when accepted by the University, constitutes a financial contract between the student and the University. Failure to make payments of any amounts owed to the University when they become due is considered sufficient cause, until the debt has been paid or adjusted, to (1) suspend the student, and (2) withhold grades, transcripts, diplomas, scholastic certificates and degrees.

Auditors and non-matriculating students pay the same tuition and fees as other students.

Time of Payment

Tuition and fees are payable in full upon registration. An installment plan, with the first of three equal installments due at the time of registration, is available at the sole discretion of the University as a form of financial aid. Students receiving other forms of financial aid such as scholarships and loans are not eligible for this program. Students qualifying for the installment plan are required to sign a promissory note at the time of registration. There is a \$15.00 processing fee for participation in the installment plan each semester.

All balances from previous semesters must be paid prior to registration. Students with outstanding balances will not be permitted to register.

Company/Agency Tuition Reimbursement

Often a company reimburses its employees at the end of a

semester for expenses the employees have already paid. Frequently, this reimbursement is contingent upon the student receiving a certain minimum grade. The Registrar's Office will assist employees in verifying successful course completion by mailing grades to the employer after the student has filed the proper form with the Registrar.

The student, however, is still responsible for meeting all University payment obligations, whether by paying in full upon registration or by using the University's installment payment plan.

Company/Agency Special Billing

If a company or governmental agency agrees to pay the employee's expenses without a grade or course completion limitation, the University will bill the employer directly for all authorized costs.

In order to qualify for the special billing plan, the student must present written authorization of the employer at the time of registration. Authorization forms are available at the Cashier's Office. This arrangement in no way releases the student from obligations incurred if, for any reason, the employer refuses to pay.

Tuition Refund Policy

Students are accepted with the understanding that they will remain for the entire semester unless suspended or dismissed. The University makes its commitments on a semester basis, according to the number of students enrolled, and is not relieved of its obligations when students withdraw. The tuition



adjustment policy is predicated on the principle that the student who does not complete the semester should bear a share of the loss occasioned by his withdrawal. Tuition adjustments are, therefore, made not on a pro-rata basis, but as follows:

No adjustment will be made for late registration, illnesses, absences from class, leaves of absences for a portion of a semester, or when a student has been dismissed or suspended by official action of the University.

Students must notify the Registrar in writing of any change in enrollment status. Notifying only the instructor and/or the Dean of withdrawal from a course is not sufficient for the purpose of updating all pertinent student records. An official Program Change form must be completed, signed by the Registrar, and filed with the Cashier. After this process has been completed, tuition will be adjusted as follows:

(1) When a student withdraws or is dropped from a course, a percentage of the semester's tuition for each course will be charged, according to the table below, for each week from the beginning of the semester through the week in which enrollment is terminated. In addition, for each Program Change filed, a \$10.00 fee will be charged, payable at the time of filing.

Week in which enrollment is terminated	Percent of tuition charged
1st week of semester	20%
2nd week of semester	30%

Approximately 85 to 90 percent of Golden Gate University law students receive some form of financial aid.

3rd week of semester 40%
 4th week of semester 50%
 After 4th week of semester 100%
 (See Catalog supplements for special consideration which may be given for program changes during the first week of classes.)

(2) The date of termination will be the date on which the student furnishes the Registrar a properly completed Program Change form. If the form is mailed to the Registrar, the date of termination will be the date the form is received at the Registrar's Office.

Fees other than tuition will not be refunded. No refunds will be made by virtue of curtailment of services brought about as a result of strikes, acts of God, civil insurrection, riots or the threat thereof, or other causes beyond the control of the University.

Payment of Balances and Refunds

Any amount due the University after a tuition adjustment is payable as of the date of adjustment. If payments previously made exceed the amount due the University after adjustment, a credit will be entered on the student's account. Refund of a credit balance will be made if requested in writing by the student. Refunds are not processed during the first 30



Participants at the National Land Use Conference '81

days of any semester. Thereafter they are normally processed within ten working days.

Disputes Concerning Student Accounts

All disputes concerning student accounts should be submitted in writing to: Student Accounts, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105. The University will respond within 20 working days of receipt of the letter.

Appeals

A student who believes his or her individual circumstances warrant exception from the above policies concerning Payment and Adjustment of Tuition and Fees may petition the University in writing for special consideration. Appeals should be directed to the Accounting Manager.

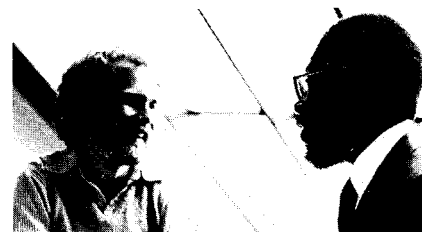
The petition should be specific in terms of the policy or policies from which exception is sought and the individual circumstances that warrant special consideration and should include any necessary supporting documentation.

The University will respond to the appeal in writing within 20 days.

Student Health Insurance

The University has an accident and health reimbursement insurance plan for its students which is administered by Student Insurance, 11611 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90049. Information concerning coverage, cost and application procedure is available in the Student Services Office and the Law School Dean's Office.

For further financial aid information contact the Financial Aid Office, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone (415) 442-7270.



Financial Aid

More than eighty percent of the University's Law School student body receives some form of financial aid each year. However, since funds are limited, the School unfortunately is not able to meet each student's full financial need.

To determine student need, the University-wide Financial Aid Office requires all aid applicants to file a Financial Aid Form (FAF) with the College Scholarship Service (CSS). The form requires information on parental and student assets and is objectively analyzed by the service to determine the amount of money the family can contribute to the student's educational expenses. This analysis is then forwarded to the Golden Gate Financial Aid Office where an aid package is designed to help meet the indicated student need.

In addition to submitting the FAF, aid applicants must also complete a Golden Gate University Financial Aid Application and supply a copy of either parents' or own federal income tax return IRS 1040 or 1040A for the previous year, financial aid transcripts from any institutions attended after high school, and a parental affidavit of non-support. Financial aid applications for aid beginning in the fall semester

must be submitted between January 1 and April 1.

Financial aid decisions are made independent of the admission process. To be eligible for aid, students must file financial aid forms before they are admitted to the Law School.

Students who take summer courses at other institutions are not eligible for Golden Gate financial aid during that period.

Most students who qualify for financial aid receive aid packages composed of two or more award sources. The most common aid programs are Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL), National Direct Student Loans (NDSL), and College Work Study (CWS). Other University scholarship and loan monies are also awarded as part of financial aid packages.



Guaranteed Student Loans

Guaranteed Student Loans are made to qualified students directly through participating banks. Such banks usually make awards only to students who are residents of that state and who have had an account with the bank for at least six months to one year. GS Loans enable students to borrow up to \$5000 per year to a maximum total of \$25,000 for combined undergraduate and graduate study. The exact amount of the awards

The average Golden Gate financial aid award in 1980-81 was \$5,500.

Among the California banks best prepared to make Guaranteed Student Loans are Bank of America, Crocker Bank, Wells Fargo Bank, United California Bank and Security National. Other banks outside California are Citibank and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

made depends on the regulations of the particular state involved.

There are two types of Guaranteed Student Loans: Federally Insured Student Loans (which are being phased out), and state-administered GS Loans. Students who have outstanding FIS Loans should apply through the FISL program; all others should apply through the state-administered GSL program. The interest charged on GS Loans is nine percent per year. Repayments normally begin six months after the borrower leaves school and extend over 5 to 10 years.

National Direct Student Loans

The National Direct Student Loan program enables graduate students to borrow up to \$3,000 per academic year for a maximum total of \$12,000 for combined undergraduate and graduate study. An NDS Loan is made directly from the federal government to the student, through the educational institution. Full tuition and fees are deducted by the institution before the amount of an NDS Loan intended to cover other financial needs is paid to the student. NDS Loans are repayable at a four percent interest rate beginning six months after termination of graduate studies.

College Work Study Program

The federal College Work Study program provides part-time employment, both on and off campus, to upper-division students. Work Study opportunities are not available to first year students until their second semester. Most law students who qualify for the Work Study pro-

gram are placed in law-related jobs. Work Study awards are made on an academic year basis. A summer program is also available under separate application. Work Study students are assigned a maximum number of hours of work as part of their aid package which they must not exceed without forfeiting part of their other financial aid award.

California State Graduate Fellowships

First and second year law students who are California residents are eligible for California State Graduate Fellowships. Awards made under this program usually cover full tuition. Applications for state fellowships must be filed by early February with the California Student Aid Commission, 1410 Fifth St., Sacramento, CA 95814.

Law School Scholarships

The Law School participates in the Leon A. and Esther F. Blum Foundation loan and scholarship program for students attending accredited law schools in the City and County of San Francisco. These funds are used to provide loans, scholarships, and other forms of aid to worthy and needy law students.

The San Francisco Lawyers' Wives annually award a scholarship, based on academic achievement and financial need, to a second or third year student who is a graduate of a Bay Area high school.

The Lawyers' Club of San Francisco offers an annual award, rotated among the seven Bay Area accredited law schools, in memory of its founder, Allen E. Spivock. The grant is based

All financial aid problems should be addressed and resolved before registration.

on scholarship and need. A Golden Gate law student has been nominated to receive the 1981 award.

Other named scholarships available to Law School students include the Frederick W. Bradley Scholarship Fund and the John A. Gorfinkel Scholarship Fund. These awards are made on the basis of financial need and are usually distributed mid-semester.

Emergency Loans

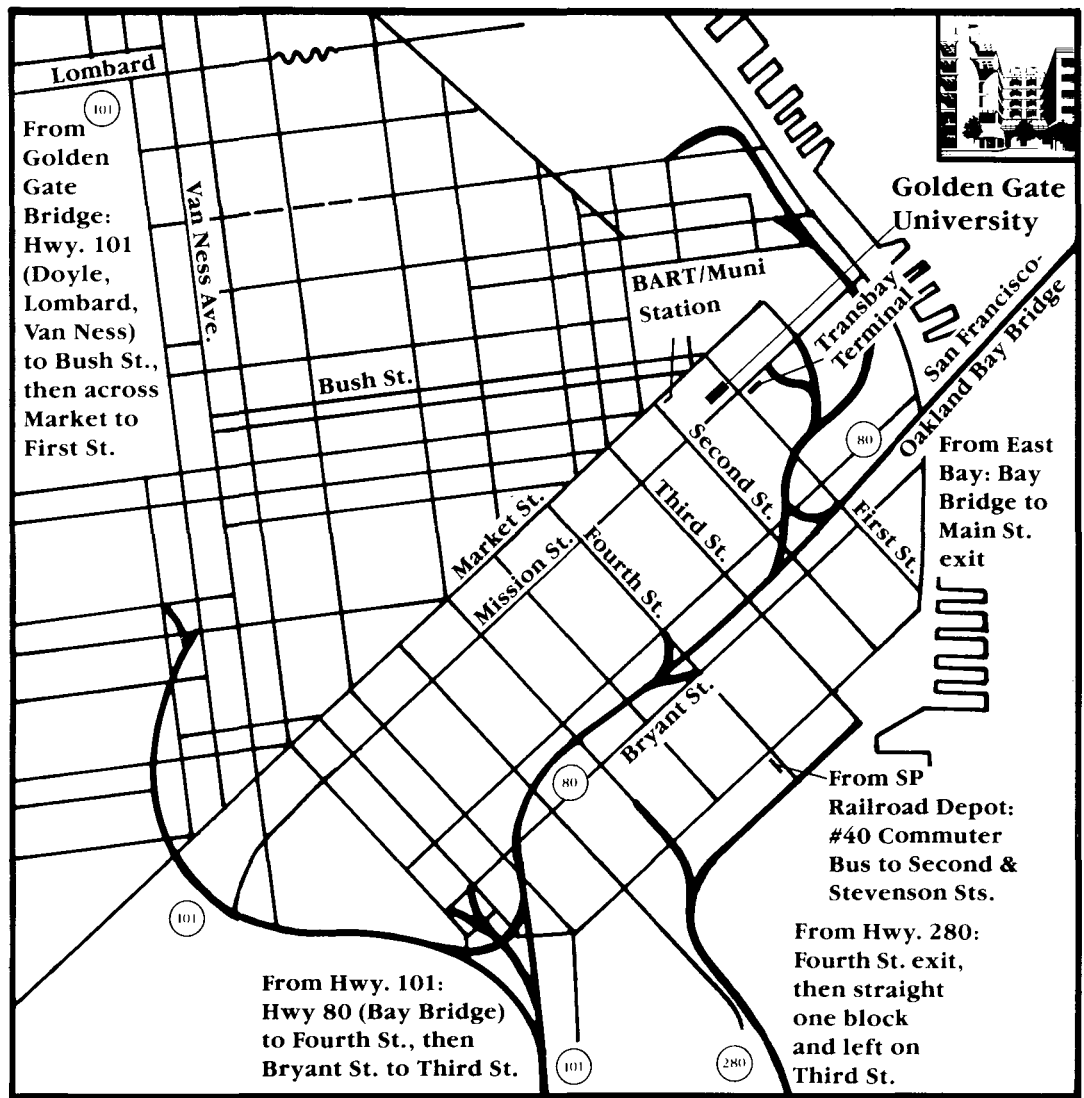
The Albert I. Levene Memorial Fund and the Herbert Pothier Memorial Student Emergency Loan Fund are available to law students in need of funds to meet unanticipated personal expenses. Emergency loans, which normally are loaned for a period of one month and limited to \$100 or less, are interest free.

Veterans Benefits

Veterans entitled to educational benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights may use such benefits at Golden Gate University. Only veterans enrolled in a law school degree program are eligible for such benefits. Further information on eligibility, amount of awards, and the requirements for maintaining receipt of veterans benefits, is available from the Veterans Coordinator in the Financial Aid Office.



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